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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 210 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5. 1913. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora.....	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ...	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia....	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledoni ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate To MARSEILLES. .	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON . .	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

teamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only*

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutsher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised .....Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued .....Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up .....Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

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Manager.

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

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Branches:—

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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DUMRA 1695, Th. 6th Nov. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA.....2185, Fri. 7th Nov. *6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 10th Nov. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 6th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(*Weekly.*)

S.S. "LINDULA" 3,358, tons on Wednesday, 5th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PURNEA.....3306	Thursday, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA. 3418	,, 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA 3305	,, 11th December.
*PALAMCOTTA 3413	,, 25th ,,

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3360 tons, on or about 15th November 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
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Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

5th November, 1913.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

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TELEPHONE NO. 102.

HOW TO COOK IN CASSEROLE DISHES

"THIS VOLUME SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD."—*WEEKLY SCOTSMAN.*

BY

MARION HARRIS NEIL.

PUBLISHED BY W. & R. CHAMBERS AT 3-6 NET.

We are not booksellers, we sell Watches, Jewellery, Silverware and Electro-plate and it is in connection with the last-named commodity and Casserole dishes chiefly that we offer this book free of charge to every purchaser of a Casserole Dish as advertised by us.

Banish from memory, please, the old idea of a casserole which was a preparation of minced fish, flesh or vegetable cased in rice, potato, maccaroni &c.

THE CASSEROLE TO-DAY
Has become the Modern Fashionable
EARTHENWARE DISH.

Cooking "EN CASSEROLE" is a term which signifies dishes cooked and served in the same earthenware utensil, and as Marion Harris Neil says, "the eye has much to do with the palate," and that "a dish served in an attractive form is likely to prove much more pleasing to the taste than a carelessly offered one." The holders of Casserole Electro-plated mounts offered by us in which the Casseroles are placed when removed from the oven and taken to the table, are examples of genuine artistic merit.

With the aid of Marion Harris Neil's book "How to Cook in Casserole Dishes," every housewife will quickly realise how delicious food cooked in this way is and the sooner the casserole becomes an indispensable part of your kitchen outfit the better, for it makes for economy—economy of material, time and labour.

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Every Mail Brings for us the latest and up-to-date Fashions.
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Telephone No. 479.

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OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gale.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

806—3½

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

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MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	... ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	... ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	... ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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WANTED

BANDMASTER. Available at once. The Officers 56th Punjabi Rifles (F. F. wish to recommend their Bandmaster Herr Fridelis who is leaving on the Regiment being transferred to the Samana. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 56th Punjabi Rifles, F. F., Hangu, N. W. F. P.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.—WANTED as PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, to take charge of his office at Khargpur, an experienced Railway Officer, retired or about to retire.

Applicants should give particulars of their Railway experience, and full details of their careers.

The salary of the post will commence at Rs. 500 per mensem rising to a maximum of Rs. 600.

Applications should be submitted, enclosing copies of testimonials, to the undersigned.

A. M. CLARK,
Acting Agent,
Bengal-Nagpur Railway,
Bengal-Nagpur Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta.
Dated 31st October, 1913.

CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITALS. BOMBAY.—WANTED:—A CHARGE NURSE, fully certified and competent to train Pupil Nurses. Further particulars on application to.
LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

COMPETENT ENGLISH JOURNALIST (35) will be free at end of December. Twelve years' experience in India in all positions from reporter to editor. Capable leader-writer. Prepared to undertake management. Apply to Box 500 "Bombay Chronicle."

ONE who knows thoroughly French, English, German seeks immediately post—no Commercial training but willing to learn, age 49. Address Post Box 120 c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0704

NITRATE of SODA. WANTED first class SOLE-AGENT to push the sale of this Fertiliser. Only well established firms need apply. Good commission and prospects. Apply Box No. 111, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0676

REQUIRED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications and free quarters.

Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December by the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar (Rajputana).

TO NURSES:—NURSE MIDWIFE WANTED for the European Hospital, Port Blair. Salary Rs. 70—5—90 monthly with free rations, quarters, uniform and service. Applications stating age and experience should be addressed to THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, Port Blair, from whom further information regarding the appointment can be obtained.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.—The services of a FOREMAN for the Spinning Machinery and a FOREMAN for the Weaving Machinery are required in the Textile Department of the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

The pay of both posts is at the rate of Rs. 60—2—80 per mensem.

The men appointed will be expected to assist in the erection, and to give instruction on the running of the Spinning and Weaving Machinery.

Applications stating Candidate's age and full particulars, with dates of his previous experience should be forwarded to THE PRINCIPAL, Thomason College, Roorkee, not later than 15th November, 1913.

WANTED by February 15th an experienced housekeeper for Auckland House School, Simla—For full particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Auckland House, Simla.

WANTED for passage home Dec. 10th fully trained English nurse for child 8 months. Possible permanency.—Apply to BLAKE, 21st Lancers, Rawal Pindi.

WANTED

WANTED a European Bandmaster, to join at Nowshera on 1st January or 15th February 1914. Apply with copies of testimonials etc., to BAND PRESIDENT, 24th Punjabis, Bannu, N.W.F.P.

WANTED an experienced and trained Graduate on Rs. 70—75, for Seth Jay Dayal High School, Biswan Sitapur. B. Sc. preferred. Apply to HEAD MASTER, Seth Jay Dayal High School, Biswan (Sitapur).

WANTED a GRADUATE on pay of Rs. 50, with future prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials.
CHHOTULAL S. SHAH,
Chairman, School Board,
Viramgam.

WANTED GRADUATES for the New English School, Nadiad. With Language, Science and Mathematics preferred. Apply sharp. Pay Rs. 50 to 80:—
S. A. VASAVADA,
Nagerwada, Junagadha. Head Master.
0706

WANTED a children's NURSE in a respectable Hindu family in the moffussil, children's previous experience unnecessary. Hospital nurse and a Hindu preferred. Must be fond of children—good salary. Apply with terms and particulars to Box No 118, "Bombay Chronicle." 0707

WANTED—A STENO-TYPIST with experience of office work on Rs. 100 p. m. and one experienced Clerk on Rs. 25 p. m. Apply with copies of testimonials before 3rd November to the MIR MUNSHI to H. H. the Maharaja, Alwar.

WANTED from March 1914, a fully trained teacher, qualified also to teach Kindergarten. Salary Rs. 60 p.m. and all found—Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Church of England Orphanage, Mussoorie.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED—A regimental Schoolmaster. Total salary Rs. 35. He will be required to enlist. No one with less than Entrance pass qualification need apply—Applications stating qualifications should be made to THE QUARTER MASTER, 7th D. C. O. Rajputs, Ahmedabad Camp.

WANTED for the High School, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, HEAD MASTER, should be an M.A. or M. Sc., salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 100 to 150. Second Master, should be a B.A. or B.Sc. salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply to
THE DIWAN OF JHALAWAR STATE,
Jhalrapatan.

WANTED—For the State Engineer's office, Palitana State, a HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT. Pay upto Rs 50.

Must have passed P. W. accounts test and be thoroughly well up in routine work of Executive Engineer's office. Must know English and Gujrati.—Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to STATE ENGINEER, Palitana, not later than 15th November, 1913, stating pay expected.

WANTED AGENTS to introduce the MILLIONS POLICY on Commission and Salaries ranging from Rs. 25, to Rs. 250 per month.

Influential men of all communities required Present engagements no bar. With spare hour work you can earn a permanent monthly guaranteed income for one year. Full particulars, prospectuses, etc., may be had from:

THE PIONEER ASSURANCE COY., LTD.,
0691 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED at once the services of three SUB-OVERSEERS on a consolidated salary of Rs. 60 per month, on temporary Establishment. The Candidates must have knowledge of Survey works and be able to prepare Plans and Estimates. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Sub-overseer's examination and had previous experience of road work.

T. S. PIPE,
Ag: Executive Engineer, A. D.

WANTED immediately a BACHELOR OF SCIENCE of any Indian University to serve as the SENIOR SCIENCE TEACHER on Rs. 80 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhampur, Central Provinces. Service pensionable with prospects of promotion. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to

KANHAYA LAL GURU, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Nerbudda Circle,
Hoshangabad, C.P.s.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies ars constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable coast, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Dairy Farming
Advertising	Engineering in all branches
Agricultural	Mining
Analytical Chemistry	Poultry Farming
Applied Art	Salesmanship
Business Training.	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to;—

THE REGISTRAR.
International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 11.
11, Haman Street. Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—A working MECHANIC to take charge of the Mechanical plant in the Store of the Executive Engineer Poona District, and to keep it in repair.

The plant consists of portable Engines, steam rollers pumps, etc.

Applications stating the age, experience and the salary expected should be submitted with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th November 1913.

The appointment will be temporary.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Dist.

Ex. Engineer's Office,
Poona District,
Poona, 27th October 1913.

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL for the Govt. Weaving Institute, Serampore. The appointment is open to Statutory Natives of India only and will be for a period of six months in the first instance on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. If the services of the officer appointed be made permanent the rate of salary will be Rs. 250 a month with annual increment of Rs. 25 a month rising up to Rs. 500. The appointment does not carry compensation allowance or the right to free quarters. Candidates should have completed a course of instruction in Textile manufacture at a recognized Technical Institute and should possess Mill experience and a thorough knowledge of the management of Textile Machineries. The selected candidate should be fully capable of taking charge of the work of the Principal of the Institute during his absence on inspection. Applicants should provide with their testimonials, a full statement of their qualifications, particulars under the following heads:

(1) Age.
(2) Nationality.
(3) Whether they are statutory natives of India.
(4) Whether married or single and with or without family.
(5) And how soon they could join after receiving notice of appointment.

Applications should be addressed to
THE PRINCIPAL,
Govt. Weaving Institute,
Serampore, Bengal.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club. The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.

A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible.

TO THE SECRETARY.
Club of Western India,
Poona.

FOR SALE:

BOATS FOR SALE—Two Clinker built eight-oared boats, one Clinker built four-oared boat, one tub four and several Rob Roy canoes.

The above boats are old but in good condition and fit for several years hard work, and are only sold owing to newer boats having been bought. Prices from Rs. 200 downwards. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL a large quantity of earth filling from a cutting at Reay Road, Mazagon. Particulars may be obtained from.
MESSRS. PHATAK & WALCHAND,
Wadi Bunder Road.

FOR SALE.—Owner ordered to Persian Gulf. 25 h.p. Four Cylinder Studebaker Car, complete with hood, screen dynamo lighting out it, electric self-starter, detachable rims, spare rim, Stewart speedometer and full equipment. Bought in June 1913, Rs. 4,800.

Apply to CAPT. LIVESAY, 102nd Grenadiers, Aurangabad.

FOR SALE—Pedigree Bull-terrier Puppies, by "Robert the Devil" (Won His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's Cup for the best dog in the show, Naini Tal, 1913, ex "Bloomsbury Patch" (2nd prize, Simla, 1912) and "Patsey" born on the 19th July 1913, and the 2nd August 1913, respectively, marked Rs. 50, each, pure white Rs. 150 each. Hearing guaranteed. Apply to W. E. JARDINE, The Residency, Gwalior, C. I.

FOR SALE—Motor Car, Belsize, late 1912 model, 10-12 h.p., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, very comfortable body with plenty of room in the driver's seat, shock absorbers, detachable wire wheels with spare wheel tyres complate, hood, screen two acetylene headlights, three other lamps, horn speedometer, luggage carrier, tools, &c. Has run under 6000 miles. Is in very good order. Is being sold as owner is going to Burma. Price Rs. 4,000.

Apply to MAJOR S. B. WATSON, 64th Pioneers, Secunderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE—One D. B. hammerless ejector, 12 bore Gun by Jeffries, Rs. 250, in canvas case. Very good condition.

2. .404 H. V. Mauser Magazine Rifle by Manton, with telescope sight, case and 80 cartridges, Rs. 240.

The owner has gone home and the above must be sold at once. Apply Lieut H. R. LODGE, R. F. A., Trimulgherry, Deccan.

FOR SALE—Ladies' Royal Club Swift BICYCLE, with lamp and all accessories. Quite new, only used a few hours. Owner gone home. Rs. 120.—Apply to Mr. A. ABLETT, Fort House, Hornby Road.

LUXURIANT Hair. Grey Hair restored to its natural Colour. Baldness prevented and positively cured by using "Luxur Hair Tonic." No dangerous ingredients. Trial Package to readers of this publication 12 as. post free. Address No. 119, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0709

FOR SALE.

15-20 H.-P. NAPIER CAR—5-seated Landaulet Body, Lighting Dynamo system, spare wheel etc. Can be tried in Bombay by appointment. Suitable offers will be considered. ROLLS-ROYCE Ltd., Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay. 0695

B. Aus. M. TWIST, by Coil, 8 years, 1st class polo pony, very fast and handy, played in several tournaments still a maiden and likely to win races. Rs. 2,000.
Apply to CAPTAIN W. J. SIMPSON, I.M.S., Poona Horse, Secunderabad.

B. W. M.BERYL, I. P. A. C., aged 11, has played in several tournaments, up to weight. Believed polo sound. Price, Rs. 800. Apply to Lieut. E. V. BINNEY, R. E., 3rd Sappers and Miners, Kirkee.

FOR SALE—A pair of imported Airedale dogs: perfect manners, and in good health. For particulars apply to Mrs. BOWER, 6 Parbati Villas, Poona.

FOR SALE.—Pure breed smooth haired FOX TERRIER Puppies. Tails well docked and able to lap. Apply to Box 113, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—Lady's Fur Coat—nearly new. A good length. Can be seen if desired. Apply to Box 114, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE TURN-OUT, BAY WALER, "C" Spring VICTORIA and HARNESS, complete. Price Rs. 900 or reasonable offer. Apply to
P. G. POLLARD,
Post Box 231, Bombay,
Telephone No. 344.

FOR SALE—Rs. 4,500 or reasonable offer. —11 H. P. HUMBER CAR, 1912 Model, 4-seater, complete, fitted with 5 detachable wheels, 3 Continental Tropical, 2 meter milometer. Insured till 23rd August, 1914 Many spares. Condition excellent. Apply to
W. W. SMART, I.C.S.
0697 Poona.

TO BE LET.

A Married Couple on the Apollo Bunder Lane 2 large rooms fully furnished. E. Lights and fans to let with or without board. Excellent Cuisine. Apply Box 115 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

BOARD—RESIDENCE available Married Couple or single gents.—Apply Mrs. BURDETT, 4, Wellesley House, Cooperage.

BOARD—RESIDENCE available immediate occupation for Married Couple or Bachelors, also outside Board.—Apply Mrs. RENNARD 1, Waterloo Mansions.

TO LET—Two UPPER STORIES, open on all sides, situated near Sandhurst Road.—Apply to A. C. D'SOUZA and SONS, 46c, Khetwady Main Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET from 1st January 1914—The commodious first floor of SCHOEN HOUSE, Wodehouse Road.—Apply to Mr. P M. MURZBAN, next door.

TO LET—At 107, Esplanade Road, Office Room, with water laid on, formerly occupied by medical man. Rent Rs. 75.—Apply Dr. BOYES on the Premises.

TO BE LET—For 2 months viz next March and April, a large and well Furnished Flat in Middle Colaba. Apply Box No. 501, care of "Bombay Chronicle."

TO Be SOLD a second hand Schiedmayer and Soehne PIANO. Apply at "DAWN PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. Gowalia Tank, Bombay." 0710

TO BE LET at Mahableshwar JEEJEE LODGE (Hot season Rs. 1,200; Cold season Rs. 150 per month) and DHUN VILLA (Hot season Rs. 800; Cold season Rs. 100 per month). Apply Mrs. P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay. 0711

TO BE LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, on the sea shore, situated admirably quiet, cool, and pleasant. Rent only Rs. 225, admirably suited to an English Family. For inspection and further particulars apply to.
B. SAKHARAMJI & CO.,
House and Estate Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnagar—Kathiawar. Kalbadevie-Bombay.
296

THE SOUND IN VESTTMEN AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to moffussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.
31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

MACHINERY TO BE PURCHASED.

ALFREDO CASANOVA, CONSUL GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL IN BRITISH INDIA, RESIDING IN BOMBAY invites tenders for the supply of machinery such as Hand Power Crab winch steel rope and differential pulley blocks.

The specifications of the above machinery and the conditions under which tenders will be considered can be seen in Portuguese Consulate at Ormsby House. Ormiston Street, Apollo Bunder, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Applications will be received up to 20th instant.

Bombay, 5th November 1913. 0708

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next SESSION commences on January 5th 1914. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About five Scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain Scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 5th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 5th and the following days.

All candiates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 5th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 13th October 1913.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO,, LTD.

TALE OF SCRAP METALS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by THE AGENT, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Trichinopoly, up to 4 p.m. of FRIDAY, the 28th November, 1913, for the purchase of Brass, Iron, Steel and Zinc Scrap, available at Negapatam and other stations on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Railway.

2. A Tender Form and Schedule, to which is attached a notice embodying the terms and conditions, &c., of the sale, can be had on application to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, South Indian Railway Company, Limited Negapatam, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. THE AGENT, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, will not consider any Tender except on the Company's authorized form as aforesaid, and does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender, not to assign any reason for non-acceptance. He further reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in part.

A. MUIRHEAD,
Agent.
Agent's Office
Trichinopoly, 21st October, 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS, 1913.
HOLIDAY TICKETS.

REDUCED FARES.

1.—During the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays, the following concessions will be granted over the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to 1st and 2nd class passengers from 12th to 31st December 1913, both days inclusive, both in local and through-booking:—

For any distance over 100 miles over the B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1st and 2nd class return tickets at single fares for the double journey.
For distance of 100 miles and less over the B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1st and 2nd class return tickets on payment of single fare as for 101 miles.

The Holiday Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of the 14th January 1914.

II.—Passengers holding these Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below:—

(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Broad-gauge route to Delhi from Bombay and stations *north* of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre-gauge route *via* Ahmedabad or *via* Rutlam, Chitorgarh and Ajmer on either the outward or return journey.

(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Bandikui who may desire to extend his journey beyond to stations on the East Indian, North Western, or Oudh & Rohilkhand Railway, &c., may return *via* Agra or *via* Muttra Junction and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may travel *via* Delhi or *via* Agra or *via* Muttra Junction on the return journey.

(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any station south of Baroda, may travel *via* Ahmedabad or *via* Rutlam and Baroda, on the return journey.

(d) The holder of a Return Ticket from Bombay to Muttra Junction, or Delhi or Agra Fort, by the B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad or Metre-gauge route) can return by the G. I. P. Railway *via* Itarsi or *vice versa*.

III.—Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the return journey, provided they do not travel more than once over any length in the same direction.

IV.—The concession return tickets will not be accepted to secure reserved accommodation.

V.—The concession is granted subject to the conditions that the Railway Company is held free from all risk and responsibility of all sorts for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or persons who may be travelling or to the luggage which may be conveyed under this concession.

VI.—Refunds will not be allowed on unused return halves of these tickets. The tickets are not transferable.

VII.—Children above 3 years and under 12 years will be charged half the concession rates. In each case, fractions of an anna will be charged as one anna.

VIII.—This concession will not be allowed in addition to or along with any other concession.

IX.—Special Tours during the Christmas Holidays at concession rates can be arranged on application to the Office of the undersigned.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st November, 1913.

NOTICES:

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, wish to engage a Managing Agent for working the Company's Mills situated in Shahdra (consisting of about 24,000 spindles and 450 looms) for a period of five years.

The Managing Agent will have to find the working capital 2 to 3 lakhs. Persons willing to take up the appointment should apply, stating terms on which they would be willing to work and name of party who will actually superintend work on their behalf to LALA HARKISHEN LAL, Bar-at-Law, (Cantab) Lahore, before 15th November 1913.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the TREASURER in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, which is to fall vacant shortly. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 500, rising by annual increment of Rs. 40 to Rs. 700 per mensem. Leave and pension will be earned under the rules in Civil Service Regulations. The Treasurer is directly responsible for the whole of the balances and valuables of the department and will be required to deposit Rupees One lakh in Government Promissory Notes and also to execute a bond jointly with two approved sureties for Rupees Fifty Thousand each. Particulars regarding the powers of the Treasurer as regards the appointment, removal of his subordinates and other information as also the form of security bond may be obtained from the office of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

Applications with copies of certificates regarding character and respectability together with the names, occupation and address of the sureties will be received by the Undersigned.

N. G. BASU,
for Head Commissioner.
Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
The Treasury.
Calcutta, the 30th October, 1913.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), in the afternoon, for the following purposes, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1913.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 6th day of November, 1913, to THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1913 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHURADAS GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 1 Bruce Lane, Fort.
Bombay, 15th October, 1913.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1913, at 5 o'clock (Standard Time), in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1913.
2. To approve and accept the offer of the Agerts mentioned in the Directors' Report and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend as desired.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 6th day of November, 1913, to THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMNADAS GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 1 Bruce Lane, Fort.
Bombay, 15th October, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Krishnaji (also named Krishnarao) Balwant Wagle, late of Bombay Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Hindu inhabitant, late Accountant-General, United Provinces .....Deceased.

Balvant Krishnarao Wagle of Bombay Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a student, residing at Kandewadi outside the Fort, son of the deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

Sd. A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
The 28th day of October 1913.
Messrs Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhoddas.
Petitioners Attorneys.

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NOTICES.

PART II.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday the 13th November 1913, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memoranda from the Commissioner—(a) Intimating that Mr. J. Crerar delivered over, and Mr. P. R. Cadell received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner; (b) Intimating that Mr. Cadell delivered over and Mr. Crerar received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner.

2. (*a*) Government letter and Municipal Commissioner's letters regarding the appointment of Mr. J. Crerar as Deputy Municipal Commissioner during the period intervening between the resumption of duty by Mr. Cadell as Municipal Commissioner and his departure on leave.

3. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to his holding the office of the Chairman of the Bombay Christian Burial Board.

4. Letter from Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, B.A., I.C.S.,—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

5. Letter from Mr. Meherali Fazulbhoy Visram—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of the late Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

6. Letter from Mrs. DaSilva—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of the late Dr. D. M. DaSilva.

7. Letter from Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect, &c.—Thanking the Corporation for re-appointing him Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal.

8. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a list of Councillors who have expressed their desire to give evidence on behalf of the Corporation before the Committee appointed by Government regarding the development of the Town and Island of Bombay.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

9. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.

10. Forwarding the annual accounts of the Trust.

11. Forwarding the Administration Report of the Trust for 1912-13.

12. School Committee's Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

13. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Institute.

14. Letter from Mr. A. K. Patel and others—Complaining of the condition of Ripon Cross Lane.

15. Letter from Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, Romer and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Bai Dinbai, widow and executrix of the late Dr. Merwanji Jamsetji Hakim—Complaining of requisitions for covering up a well at 3rd Dhobi Talao Street.

16. Letter from Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady and other Trustees of the Dadyseth Fire Temple—Complaining of the location of a urinal near the Dadyseth Fire Temple.

17. Letter from Mr. Edulji Sorabji Ghamat and others—Praying for an alteration in the alignment of the proposed overbridge at Dadar.

18. Letter from Mr. Krishnanath A. Kirtikar—Regarding the acquisition by the Municipality of a plot of land belonging to the Prabhadevi Temple at Lower Mahim.

19. Letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez and others—Requesting that a recreation ground may be provided at Mahim.

20. Letter from Mr. Framroze N. Bharucha—Complaining of insufficient sitting accommodation at Chowpatty footpath.

21. Letter from Mr. Cowasjee Pestanjee Khajotia—Complaining of the dangerous position of the Tramway stand at Null Bazar.

22. Letter from Mr. Vasanji Trigamji Mulji and other merchants of Kariana Bazar, Khand Bazar, and Ghee Bazar—Requesting that the fee levied by the Municipality in respect of cows purchased at the Bandra Slaughter House be abolished.

23. Letter from Mr. Shahbudin Dulvi—Complaining of the amount charged by the Municipality for remodelling a house gully at premises No. 152, Temker Street.

24. Letter from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Khursedji Framji Bhathena—Complaining of the nuisance caused by stables near Powvala Street.

25. Letter from Bai Soonabai, widow of Mr. Ratanji P. Pagdivala—Requesting that the notice served on her to cover a well at premises No. 13, Maruti Street, be withdrawn.

26. Letter from Mr. Gollamhussein Kikabhoy—Requesting that a license in respect of the outside shop No. 12 at the Crawford Market be granted to him.

27. Letter from Mr. Ranchodlal M. Vakil—Requesting that a lane near the Post Office at Girgaum Back Road be lighted.

28. Letter from Mr. Anandrao Narayen Surve and others—Requesting that land be given to them at Umerkhadi for erecting a public Hindu Temple.

29. Letter from Mr. F. X. DuArte—Regarding the laying of a service pipe at premises No. 703, Portuguese Church Road, Dadar.

30. Letter from Mr. Faredun K. Dadachanji, Solicitor, on behalf of Miss H. F. Petit and the Executors of Bai Awabai F. Petit—Complaining of the nuisance caused by Stables near the Abbas and Taher Buildings at Churni Road.

31. Letter from Mr. Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Allarakhia—Complaining of the nuisance caused by an open sewer near his house at 9th Khetwadi Lane.

32. Letters from Messrs. Nanu, Hormusji & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Nanu N. Kothare—Complaining of the nuisance caused by slaughter of pigs near Chanda Ramji Hindu Temple of Thakorejee at Dadyset Agiary lane.

33. Letter from Mr. Manockji Fakirji Gotla—Suggesting that public baths be erected opposite the Charni Road overbridge and Church Gate Station.

34. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report regarding the provision of a Municipal Market between Chira Bazar and Girgaum Tram Terminus.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

35. Submitting a report, regarding the invitation of tenders for the supply of Cast Iron Pipes, etc., in connection with the duplication of the Tansa Main.

36—37. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (Contd.)

38—39. Recommending approval to the acquisition of certain plots of land near Tulsi Pipe Line for the extension of Low Level Channel No. II.

40. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a property for the improvement of Worli Road.

41. Recommending sanction to the construction of quarters and offices at Mint Road and Elphinstone Road for the staff of the Roads and Water Works Departments.

42. Recommending a grant of Rs. 19,500 for purchasing 900 tons of coal.

43. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 7,000 to meet the grant for Malaria.

44. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the condition of Customs House Road and Marine Road, Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyabjee and Sons be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

45. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the delay in changing a water connection at premises No. 75—77, Ardeshir Dady Street, Mr. Shankar Balwant Pisal be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

46. Forwarding a letter from the Schools Committee regarding the appointment of a *locum tenens* in the absence of the Secretary, Schools Committee, and sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 564 to meet the cost of the acting arrangement.

47. Recommending a grant of Rs. 22,677-3-3 to meet charges in excess of certain budget grants.

48. Recommending approval to an exchange of certain Municipal plots of land out of the reclaimed site of the Gowalia Tank with certain Improvement Trust land.

49. Recommending a grant of Rs. 14,500 to meet pension charges.

50. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the lighting of Laburnum Road, Mr. Anandrao Ramchandra Ranjit be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

51. (*a*) Further consideration of Draft Bye-laws relating to Milch Cattle Stables; (*b*) Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the Bye-laws; (*c*) Letters from (1) Mr. T. J. DeLima and others; and (2) Mr. Navroji Hormasji Katrak—Objecting to the proposed Bye-laws Nos. 6 and 18.

Notices of Motions—

52. From the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.—For obtaining a report regarding the desirability of having Municipal rain gauges in the City.

53. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For requesting the President to represent to Government the undesirability of appropriating any site on the Maidan for building purposes.

54. From the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.—For moving the Bombay Improvement Trust to undertake the improvement of Mahim as a Deferred Street Scheme; (*b*) Letter from Dr. Bhavanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, President, G Ward Rate Payers' Association—Submitting that the proposal will prove highly prejudicial to the interests of the land holders of the Ward.

55—59. From Mr. Joseph Baptista—(55) For inviting attention to the insanitary condition of Anjir Wadi, Mount Road; (56) For obtaining certain particulars regarding the chimney of the Jumma Flour Mills near Anjir Wadi and for inviting attention to the nuisance and menace to health caused by smoke and noxious vapours emanating from it; (57) For inviting attention to the state of Rose Cottage Lane; (58) For requesting the Commissioner to have the covered drains in Matharpakadi Oart cleansed; (59) For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of laying a 6in. water main from Matharpakadi Road to Rajah's Bungalow with cross mains.

60. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of closing and covering the open storm-water drains in the sewered portion of the City, etc.

61—62. From Mr. Joseph Baptista—(61) For inviting the attention of Government to the feeling of insecurity caused by the failure of the Bombay Police to trace the offenders in several recent cases of burglaries and house-breaking; (62) For appointing a Board of visitors for suggesting improvements in the Victoria Gardens.

63. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1912-13, together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

Letters from the Commissioner—

64. Forwarding a copy of the High Court's Judgment and other documents in connection with the case of the Municipality vs. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy.

65. Requesting sanction to fees being fixed for the hire of Motor Fire Engines and for their attendance at fires outside the Municipal limits.

66. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for the Love Grove Pumping Station Road.

67. Forwarding a report regarding the extortion of "Dasturi" from Halakhores, etc., by the Inspectors and Mucadums of the Health Department.

68. Forwarding a report regarding the condition of Kelewady in Girgaum.

69. Requesting approval to aluminium plates being adopted for house numbering.

70. Requesting sanction to Sethna Oart, Girgaum Road, being named Navroji Seth Street.

71. Requesting sanction to a street to the east of Cumballa Hotel Lane, Gowalia Tank Road, being named Cumballa Road.

72. Forwarding returns of unwholesome food destroyed by the Market Department.

73. Forwarding a return showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities.

74. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the third quarter of 1913.

75. Forwarding returns of sick treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.

76. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

77. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

78. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (Contd.)

79. Forwarding statements regarding the cleaning of sewers and drains in the City.

80. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the Bombay Improvement Trust to extend a light railway on the eastern footpath of the Vincent Road.

Notices of Motions—

81-82. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—(81) for obtaining a report regarding the prevalence of Dengue fever in the City, particularly in F and G Wards, and (82) for obtaining a report as to the desirability of taking action for the improvement of Tulsirampada, Parel.

83. Letter from the Commissioner—forwarding copy of a representation made by him to the Improvement Trust for the improvement of Tulsirampada.

Notices of Motions—

84—85. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar—(84) For obtaining a report regarding the lighting of the footbridges on Queen's Road and (85) For obtaining a report regarding a setback in connection with House No. 337 opposite Duker Lane.

86. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding a report regarding School hygiene and medical inspection of Municipal Schools.

87. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report regarding the question of entrusting the work of vaccination to qualified medical men.

Notices of Motions—

88—89. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani—(88) For obtaining a report regarding the causes, etc., of a particular kind of fever in Mandvi Ward; (89) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of providing a urinal in the Ridge Road Hanging Gardens.

90. From Dr. E. Moses—For obtaining a report regarding the insanitary condition of the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital and its surroundings.

91. From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar—For obtaining a report regarding a carriage accident on Queen's Road and as to the relative merits of the systems of watering and tarring public roads.

92. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani—For requesting the Tramways Company to use whole pieces of wood instead of chips for the seats.

93. From Mr. H. P. Mody—For inviting the attention of the Improvement Trust to the filthy condition of the foreshore adjoining the Scandal Point.

Letters from the Commissioner—

94. Forwarding a report regarding the condition of the footpath on the low level roads of the Musjid Bridge.

95. Forwarding report regarding the night-soil Pail Depot near Musjid Bridge.

96. Requesting sanction to an interchange with the Improvement Trust of certain freehold Trust land for schedule land adjoining Agripada.

97. Reporting the extension of time granted to the tenderers for the work of exploiting certain plots within the Tansa catchment area.

Notices of Motions—

98. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kyaani—For expressing an opinion that it is desirable to have a library room for Councillors.

99. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For obtaining a report regarding the high rate of mortality from Malarial Fever in Dongri.

100. From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar—For appointing Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle and Dr. S. S. Batliwala to be additional members of the Committee *re* (1) Medical Relief and (2) Bombay Town Planning Bill.

101. From the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.—For obtaining a list of cases in which sanction was obtained during the last three years for prescribing fresh regular lines for streets.

102. From the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E.,—For obtaining certain particulars in regard to loans raised by the local public bodies during the last ten years.

103—104. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(103) Reporting budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee; (104) Submitting a statement of Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

105. Regarding the Tramway Company's proposal to amend Transfer Regulation.

106. Regarding the amendment of rules for the election of members to the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

107. Regarding (1) revised regular lines for (*a*) portion of Mazagaon Road, (*b*) Love Lane, (*c*) Jairajbhai Street, (*d*) Currey Road and (*e*) portion of Reay Road, North of Gunpowder Road; (2) alignment of the road from Dock Yard Road to Gunpowder Road; (3) alteration in the position of the railway lines crossing the Frere Road and (4) the necessity for a cross road in the vicinity of the Port Trust Railway near the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Carpenter Streets, Mazagaon.

108. Regarding the question of (1) sewerage of the north of the Island, (2) deep sea outfall at Love Grove and (3) effects of the introduction of an increased water-supply on the drainage system.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th November 1913.

NOTICE.

I ABDULLABHAI AMEERUDIN hereby give NOTICE to all to whom may concern that I have severed all connection with the business carried on at Nishanpada Road, Umerkhandi in the name of Abdullabai Ameerudin since 16th July 1913, and have given notice on the 3rd November 1913, to Sherifbhai Ebrahimbhai who has been carrying on the business since that time not to use my name any longer.

I hereby disclaim any responsibility for any acts or deeds of the said Sherifbhai Ebrahimbhai.

0712

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Medows Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1014 of 1911.

1. Salebhai Mahomedally.
2. Asmaboo wife of Abdul Kayum Abdul Husein Mamajiwalla both of Surat Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Begampura. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. Abdul Kayum Abdul Husein Mamajiwalla of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Grant Road without the Fort, of Bombay and others. ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Arbitrator appointed in the above suit Messrs. Bagulley and Tooth Advocates and Solicitors at Bangkok will under instructions from the Receivers appointed in the above suit sell at Bangkok Siam at their office by public auction on the 20th day of December, 1913, at 2 p.m., the business of the firm of the deceased Abdul Hoosein Abdul Tyeb Mamajiwalla carried on at Bangkok in the name of A. A. Mamajiwalla as a going concern together with all stock-in-trade, outstandings good-will etc. (including the firm name). A statement showing the particulars of the said stock-in-trade and outstandings can be inspected by intending purchasers at the office of the Receivers attorneys Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at 23 Church Gate Street Fort in Bombay at any time during office hours before the day of the sale and at Bangkok in the office of the Receivers attorneys there Messrs. Bagulley and Tooth at office hours before the date of the sale. Private offers for the sale of the above concern will be received by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the said Receiver at their office at 23 Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay at any time before the date of sale by auction.

MULLA & MULLA.
Receivers' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
To-night at 9-15 sharp.
The Enchanting and Popular
"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG"
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS
"THE PINK LADY"
The Success of the Two Hemispheres.
The Rage of America.
Saturday night.
Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
From the Apollo Theatre, London.
MONDAY & TUESDAY NOV. 10th & 11th.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Screamingly Funny Musical Farce
'THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."
From the Lyric Theatre, London.
Wednesday Nov. 12th.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Highly Romantic Musical Comedy
"PRINCESS CAPRICE"
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
Prices of Admission:—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5.
Balcony Rs. 3. Gallery Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Performance commences at 9-15 Charp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
THE MAUD ALLAN, CHERNIAVSKY Co.
under the Direction of
W. ANGUS MACLEOD.
Monday November 24th.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Box Plan will open at ROSE & Co.
At 10-30 this Morning.
The World Famous CLASSICAL Dancer
MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.
THE RENOWNED
PIANIST, VIOLINIST AND 'CELLIST.
The following are amongst those who have witnessed the Dances of Miss Maud Allan
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA
HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
PRICES.
Boxes from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
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Complete Change of Programme Nightly.
Manager: HOWARD EDIE.

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Charni Road. NIGHTLY Tel. No. 1271.
FROM 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.
A GREAT THREE-REEL DETECTIVE DRAMA
DUBLIN DAN
THE IRISH DETECTIVE.
An arresting story of the clever tracking of a criminal. This is a kinematographic representation of the well-known stage-attractioa of the same name.
3,000 of Thrills. Several other Good Pictures.
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CHARLES DICKENS' GREAT WORK. | "TALE OF TWO CITIES."
PRIZE SHOWS { *Saturday 5-30 to 6-30 ("Tale of Two Cities.")* *Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)*

THE EXCELSIOR.
A REALLY NOTABLE FILM
"LOVE IN OLD BRABANT."
Full of pretty touches and quaint scenes.
The Magic Word
WIFFLES
is enough to guarantee a hearty laugh and there's 2,500 feet of it.
THE "VOLTURNO" DISASTER.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT VARLI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamsetjee Sorabjee Mooga an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, This day WEDNESDAY, 5th November, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the above Insolvent in the following piece of land.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (Paddy land) situate at Varli near Hainse Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and admeasuring 14,783 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 23 New No. 12807, New Survey No. 1/3093 and assessed by the Municipality in G. Ward.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PHOPHALWADI ON THE WEST SIDE OF BHULESWAR ROAD.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 479 of 1912.

Advocate-General of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Buldeoram Rudram and others .....Dfts.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver appointed by a consent decree in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 7th day of November, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the shed or tenements standing thereon, situate at the Oart known as Phophatwadi on the west side of Bhuleshwar Road and admeasuring 160 square yards or three abouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under survey No. 549 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 5165 and Street No. 7 and as bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the West portion of the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Road belonging to the said Oart, and Bhop's house on the west by the wall of the house and Sweeper's passage on the South by the Sweeper's passage on the South by the house belonging formerly to the estate of Madan Damaji and Hari Damaji but now of the estate of the late Narayan Bawa and on the North by the house formerly of Narayan Manekji Seth but now belonging to Mr. Narayan Guijar Seth.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavaiya and Nagindas attorneys for the said receiver at their office in Meadows Street, Fort or to the UNDERSIGNED.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz Ebrahim, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 8th November 1913 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the bungalow situate at the next door to the bungalow of Mr. Gulabchand Damania, Solicitor, and behind the Orient Club at Chowpatty, the household teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture (made to order) by well-known makers, such as dining tables, arm and armless chairs, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, single and double almiras, safe by Harichand, revolving top office table, dressing and wash-hand tables, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, iron and teakwood single and double cots, teapoys, side-tables, carpets, card-tables, bentwood chairs, mirrors, easy, low and Curzon chairs, hat-stands, reclining sofas, marble topped round tables, panel door almiras, silver presentation cups, copying press, cabinets, glass door almira, filter, big folding table, glassware, crockeryware and a large lot of towels, bed-sheets, rugs, &c., and other miscellaneous household goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery of on the next day after the full payment of balancing amount.

Goods will be on view from to-morrow, Thursday.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 9TH NOVEMBER, 1913.

On SUNDAY, the 9th November at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the groundfloor of the "Admiralty House" opposite the Parsee Sanitarium at Colaba (near Post Office, Colaba), the valuable handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, plated-ware, dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, bookstands, plush and tapestry-lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, grand cottage piano, mirror and panel door single and double almiras, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, gown presses, chest of drawers, hat-stands, marble dressing and washhand tables, wardrobe, dispense tables, baba car, telescopic hall lamp, Singapore cane chairs, low easy and Curzon chairs, pictures, clocks iron cooking stove, baba cots, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of F. E. Otts, Esqr., of the Carriage and Waggon Department, G. I. P. Railway, proceeded home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

NOTICE.

MONDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, BEING A PUBLIC HOLIDAY OUR USUAL WEEKLY SALE WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following furniture, such as:—

Sofas and chairs, teapoys and tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, phonographs and records, single and double almiras, safes, &c.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Hussein Mahomed Nency Khairaz, an Insolvent, the following:—

Chairs, teapoy, bench, writing tables, glass door cupboards, filter, copying press onstand, electric fan, lights, pictures, timepiece, call bell, &c., &c.

At 4 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jehangir Byramji Dalal, an Insolvent, the following such as arm and armless chairs, office table, benches, wall clock, cash-box, writing tables, Remington typewriter, large safe by Godrez, cupboards, marble time-piece on stand, partition, folding arm easy chair, revolving top office table, telephone case, copying press onstand, call bells, stoves, and electric lights and fans, &c.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz Ibrahim, an Insolvent.

1 bundle pearl dust.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 light rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred Shigram.

At 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th November, 1913.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

—:o:—

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Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

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Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The disturbance in the North has given a light precipitation in the Mussooree Hills and one or two stations on the neighbouring plains. No rainfall is reported this morning from the South Peninsula and only a few falls from Burma.

Chief rainfall amounts:—Mergui one and a half inches; Toungoo two; Chakrata three-quarters; Mussooree and Muktesar half; Meerut and Ludhiana a quarter.

Forecast:—A few falls along the Central Himalayas.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
BOMBAY 3rd November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		2 p.m
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches	29.906
Temperature of Air	degrees	80.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	72.5
Dew Point	"	69.2
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.699
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.4
Maximum temperature of Air	egrees	87.2
Minimum do. do.		74.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE, E, ESE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	117

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th November 1913 was 30.158inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince' Dock Sill.

1913		High Water			
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in
Wed.	5	4	11	26	3
Thur.	6 m	4	8 a	28	4
	m	5	19	25	1
Friday	7 m	5	46 a	27	3
	m	6	36	26	2
Satur.	8 m	7	35 a	25	6
	m	7	43	25	2
Sun.	9 m	8	38 a	24	4
	m	8	21	25	5
Mon.	10 m	9	14 a	25	1
	m	8	53	25	8
		9	46 a	26	1

1913		Low Water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	5 m	11	10	20	10
		9	40 a	19	8
Thur.	6	0	39 a	20	6
		11	22 a	20	5
Friday	m	1	34 a	19	10
Satur.	8 m	1	0	20	10
	m	2	14 a	19	1
Sun.	9 m	1	58	20	7
	m	2	44	18	4
Mon.	10 m	2	44	20	2
	m	3	11 a	17	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
5. (Wed.)	6h.	40m.	6h.	4m
6. (Thur.	6h.	41m.	6h.	4m
7. (Fri.)	6h.	41m.	6h.	3m.
8. (Satur.)	6h.	42m.	6h.	3m.
9. (Sun;)	6h.	42m.	6h.	3m.
10. (Mon.)	6h.	43m.	6h.	2m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct.	30th	7h 59.2m.	P. M
First Quarter,	Nov.	6th.	0h 4.4m.	A. M
Full Moon	"	14th	4h 41.4m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	"	21st	1h 26.5m.	P. M

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Commanding.

Bombay 4th November 1913.

272. *Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises.*—Parades will be held for Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies every Wednesday evening at 7 p.m. Commencing from Wednesday 5th November 1913. Section Commanders are requested to get their sections to attend these parades as strong as possible. All recruits should attend. Rifles and Side-Arms will be issued on parade. Dress:—Plain Clothes.

273. *Parade.*—Saturday 8th November 1913. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery. Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m., where gharries will be provided. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery. Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

(Signed.) E. P. Cudlip, Captain R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 3rd November 1913.

270. *Duties.*—Duties for week ending 9th November 1913:—Orderly Officer Lieut. H. S. Allum. Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. Swann. Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company, Sergt. O. M. P. Clyne.

271. *Parade.*—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North Battery at 5-30 p.m., on Saturday the 8th November, 1913, for 7-5 inch. Gun Drill and Instruction for D. R. F. Specialists. Dress: Khaki with caps.

266. *Lecture.*—A lecture will be delivered by Captain E. P. Cudlip R. A.. at Head Quarters on Thursday evening the 6th November 1913, at 7 p.m. Subject:—Practice Seawards 1913-14.

267. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday the 4th November, 1913, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(Signed.) E. P. Cudlip, Captain R. A.
Adjutant, 20 Vol. Artillery.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summeary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi, Ambala and Delhi; minimum temperature is in excess at Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in the northern half of Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in Sind and at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and the northern half of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in excess in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry generally and is likely to continue so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 4th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	88.3	66.0	68	0.00	0.00	—0.04
Do. (2nd)	89.3	73.3	64	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jask						
Muskat	94.8	80.1	56	0.00	0.00	—0.09
Do. (2nd)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	86.3	59.5	51	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rawalpindi	77.9	49.1	75	0.11	0.11	+0.11
Lahore	86.4	55.7	97	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sirsa	88.3	60.0	60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ambala	80.5	55.9	70	0.05	0.05	—0.08
Delhi	81.5	59.3	68	0.00	0.00	—0.02
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.5	68.0	43	0.00	0.00	—0.03
Mainpuri	90.8	66.6	53	0.00	0.00	—0.08
Jhansi	91.6	66.5	41	0.00	0.00	—0.03
Cawnpore	90.1	61.3	77	0.00	0.00	—0.14
Allahabad	91.1	59.0	53	0.00	0.00	—0.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	93.1	61.8	57	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karachi	86.0	72.0	61	0.00	0.00	—0.02
Ajmer	90.6	64.2	68	0.00	0.00	—0.01
Jaipur	93.2	68.1	38	0.00	0.00	—0.01
Kotah	95.6	66.6	38	0.00	0.00	0.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	67.5	99	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dwarka	86.8	77	76	0.00	0.00	0.00
Veraval	84.6	70.8	78	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajkot	95.1	66.3	77	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bhavnagar Para.	94.5	67.8	75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surat	94.9	65.6	79	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ahmedabad	96.6	60.2	48	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dessa	94.8	59.4	49	0.00	0.00	0.00
Neemuch	91.4	61.5	42	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indore	90.6	59.1	44	0.00	0.00	—0.02
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.2	55.3	60	0.00	0.00	—0.07
Saugor	91.2	65.6	29	0.00	0.00	—0.02
Hoshangabad	90.6	57.4	52	0.00	0.00	—0.02
Khandwa	94.2	58.6	41	0.00	0.00	—0.06
Akola	98.7	60.2	37	0.00	0.00	—0.07
Amraoti	91.6	66.1	48	0.00	0.00	—0.06
Nagpur	90.0	59.3	51	0.00	0.00	—0.16
Chanda	90.7	60.0	76	..	..	—0.20
Raipur	87.	65.6	55	..	..	—0.12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.2	73.8	80	..	..	—0.15
Ratnagiri	87.3	69.9	72	..	..	—0.16
Mormugao	84.5	73.2	95	..	..	—0.34
Karwar	85.7	70.6	94	..	..	—0.65
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.4	60.1	40	..	..	—0.07
Ahmednagar	89.1	58.0	43	..	..	—0.15
Poona	91.3	57.8	67	..	..	—0.16
Sholapur	91.3	63.5	38	0.00	0.00	—0.32
Bijapur	89.7	63.3	36	0.00	0.00	—0.29
Belgaum	85.3	58.0	66	0.00	0.00	—0.53
Aurangabad	89.9	60.0	27	0.00	0.00	—0.16
Nizamabad (Indur).	89.0	55.7	54	0.00	0.00	—0.19
Hyderabad	88.8	64.2	56	0.00	0.00	—0.42
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.8	74.8	78	0.63		—0.72
Calicut	85.8	75.6	86	2.03		+0.89
Cochin	85.2	73.7	79	0.96		—0.65
Colombo	85.0	73.5	93	1.76		—0.15
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	71.2	73	0.00		—1.85
Bellary	92.0	64.3	51	0.00		—0.56
Guddapah	90.5	70.5	62	0.00		—0.65
Madras	87.0	74.0	78	0.24		—2.06
Bangalore	82.3	61.8	76	0.00		—0.78
Coimbator	87.4	68.8	83	0.39		—0.03
Trichinopoly	86.6	73.4	71	0.30		—0.50
Negapatam	79.7	73.7	87	4.32		+1.41

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Bombay, 5th November, 1913.

1173. *Parade.*—To-day Wednesday the 5th Instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress:—Drill Order, uniform, shorts with Caps.

1174. *Enrolment.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—No. 7595 Vol. S. S. Samuels.

(Signed.) F. H. James, Captain.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3

Consols 2½ %	73
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-29
Rentes 3 %	863-4
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49½
Bar Silver Spot	27 7-16
" 2 months hence	27 3-8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by absence Buying Orders	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 3-4
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 150,000.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	413-16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3 3-4
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1-4
Bill on Madras Rs. 3,00,000 @ 1-4 3-32.	

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Nov. 4.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market stood almost steady to-day with slight fluctuations. The Market opened at Rs. 95/5 declined to Rs. 95/4/6 but closed at Rs. 95/5/6 for 30th November delivery.

Ready paper was placed at about annas two less than the rate ruling for account.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds improved to Rs. 101/8 (long dated) and changed hands in a lot.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill share was bereft of any activity to-day and only a limited transactions for cash were booked during the course of the day.

Davids Fazuls changed hands at Rs. 445.

Swadeshi at Rs. 1,495 and Framji at Rs. 1,420.

Kohinoors were in demand at Rs. 792/8.

Bombay Burma declined to Rs. 735.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 191 and Rs. 190/8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 78/8.

The Indian Specie Banks shares remained firm and there were buyers at Rs. 39, but very few sellers were noticeable.

Bombay Bank shares changed hand at Rs. 1,600.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	Bales 12,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	2,500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	7,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—good biz done-Easier	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Barely Steady	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull with a limited enquiry	
Mid. Americans	7·63 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·25 d
New York 11 a.m. Jan. 13·22 (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March. 13 25.	
New York Official noon call Jan. 13· 25 Mar. 13.28.	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.. 13-46 Mar. 13-50.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
N. D.	7·20	7·14
D. J.	7·17	7·11
J. F.	7·16	7·11
F. M.	7·15	7·11
M. A.	7·15	7·10
A. M	7.14	7·10
M. J.	7.14	7.10
J. J.	7.11	7·08
J. A.	7·07	7·05
A. S.		6·87

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	68,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
N. D.	7·14	7.16
D. J.	7·11	7.13
J. F.	7·11	7.13
F. M.	7·11	7.13
M. A.	7·10	7.13
A. M.	7·10	7.13
M. J.	7·10	7.13
J. J.	7·08	7.10
J. A.	7·05	7.07

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, November 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	69,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	27,000
Day's Exports to Continent	22,000
Futures at New York Jan. 13·27. Previous Closing price 13·41.	
Futures at New York Mar. 13.30. Previous Closing price. 13·43.	
Declined owing to unfavourable cables and Advanced latter on Bull support and short covering.	
Spot Cotton at New York 14.05. Previous price 14.10	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13·3-4. Previous price 13·3-4.	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans; Jan. 13·49 Previous price 13.70 on 31st October 1913.	
Futures at New Orleans; Mar. 13·53, Previous price 13.74.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½ } New York
Demand Bills	4.85 } market closed
Silver Commercial Bars	59 3-8 } on Tuesday.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £71½; Copper Braziers £87½; Yellow Metal 7⅞;.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 53; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 53½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; Guzerat, 416lb. ex-Ship 53½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 47½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 45½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers.

Wheat.:— Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36½; Nov.-Dec.London sellers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbC.I.F. nominal. Wheat Afloat for United Kindom 1,580,000. Australian heat unchanged

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3⅞; Oct.-Nov.; sellers quiet.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9; sellers Nov.-Dec.; Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-2½; nominal Jan.-March;. German Beet-root 88 % 9-6½; sellers November;. German Beet-root 88 % 9-10½; sellers May; opened firm and dearer closed easier. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet offered at rather easier rates. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-9½; November; value. Mauitius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11-8½; November; value. Java Sugar very quiet unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. The Argentine Linseed Crop is estimated at 1,250,000 in tons

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-17-6; Nov.-Dec.; Hull sellers.

Skins.—Sheep skins sale opened today with a good demand. Sheep skins Madras firm and Par to a penny higher.

Linseed Calcutta 44-9; Nov.-Dec.; London, Buyers, firm.

The Ellerman Line s.s. Crewe Hall outward bound passed the Canal and is due to arrive at Karachi direct on the 9th instant.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.July	13%	1,600
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	64-4
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,73
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1651
Bank of Rangoon		6%	101
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8%	70
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10	do.	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25.		6	22
The Central Co-oprative Bank, Rs. 15-½		6½	1-4 19
Credit Bank Rs. 10.	Jan-July	9%	80-12
Specie Bank Rs. 50.		6%	47
Standrd Bank Rs. 50.			
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld			48
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	14%	282
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30		18%	361
New Issue) Rs. 15	June	10%	40
Punjab National Bank	do.		17
EXCHANGE BANKS.		10%	175
Chatered Bank			
Mercantle Bank			
£12 A		16%	£40
£12 B		7%	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	Feb.-Aug.	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £12	New Sep.Marc	5% 14%	82-8 60

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance	May-Oct.	25	88
Elliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	7
Gerar Manufacturing			1
Bo Cotton Manufacturing.			15
Bo Dying and M. Co.,		25	64
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	49
Century	Apl.-Oct.	6	22
Central India	May.-Nov.	65	1,875
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	625
Chinoi Silk		20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,350
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	492
Connaught	do.	Nil.	100
Coorla	April	40	640
Dhrese at	Mar.-Sep.	6	100
Crrimbhoy	do.	10	206-4
David	May.-Nov.	20	440
Edward Sasson		8	180
Emperor Edward		25	480
Empress	Mar.-Sep.		150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	445
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,446
Finlay Mills.		7-8	292-8
Gold Mohur.		25	500
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	630XD
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	150
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching		4	10
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	137-8
James-Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	120
Jewraj Baloo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nill	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May.-Nov.	45	1,340
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	700
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,215
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75	1,190
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	2,160
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	2,500
Meyer Sassoon		Nill	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,800
Nawab of Cambay		30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	212-8
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	30	925
Phoenix	Jan.-July	7	140
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Co	April	Yr.50	850½
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June.-Dec.	250	4,600
S. Maharatta	Nov.		55
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1,085
Sun	Oct.		95
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	200
Swan	New O	10	260
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1440
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1190
Union Mill		Nil.	250
Vishnu Cotton	O.	Nil.	420
	P.	Nil.	625
Western India	Sep.	45	560XD
Mysore Spinning	July	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div.	year Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	900
Brent's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley		6	93
Harvey and Sabhpty	July	40	725
Hindustan P.&M.		15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	135XD
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.		7%	707
Kaangaum	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ctn.		7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	230
New East India	Sep.	78	91
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	83
New Berar	Oct.	35	53
New Price of Wales	do.	45	75
Sind	Nov.	30	25
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Valkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	40	650
Vardwan G. P.		12	13

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	6½	603
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug.	6%	139
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4	115
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	115
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	114
Hind Light Rys.	June-Dec.		142
Kapti valley Railway Co.,	Apl.-Aug.	7½	562-8
Ahmedabads Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	135

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year
Ack Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	Nil.	150
Asia U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil.	13
Bamankua			4
Backbay Bath			
Badham Pile		2	93
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	45
Bo. Buma T. Corpr.'		15	750
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L.	P. Feb.-Aug. O.	6% 5%	171 192
Bombay Ice Manufg.'	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	900
Bo. Land and Building		5	500
Bombay Steam O	Mar.-Sep.	6%	227-8
Navigation Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	265
Central J. M. Co., Ld.	April	30Hyr	26
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	8	455
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	
Emprire of I. L. Rs. 50.			110
Indian Mercantle In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	30	530
		1½	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company. O { Old 100 New Issue 75	June	7%	105
			80
P 100	Oct.-July	7%	200
John Roberts & Co.'	July.	10%	182
Jost' Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50.	do.	10%	41
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175		12	181
Karachee Landing Rs. 75.	July.		108
Marks & Co.,		10	101
Marsland Pre Co., OO		Nil.	70
Marsland Price Co., P.		7%	74
Napier Hotel Co.,	May	Rs. 3½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	July.	20	505
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	35
Port Canning Co.,		45	800
Shivraipur Synd, etc.,			21-4
Sidar Carbic G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.		70
Soundy & Co.,		Nil.	30
Tata Iron and O. Steel Co., P.	Jan. & July		76 147 146
Tata Hydro Electric		4%	1020
" P. 800			900
" 800		17%	210
Tacker & Co.,	May	Rs. 2½	75
Telephone & Co.,	July	Rs. 15	495
Treacher & Co.,			

Buyer 28—Seller Nom—Nominal price OP—com-divedend XD Mr-dividend.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 4th

S. S. Gleaspean	Harve	Calcutta	October 25.
S. S. Virawa	Mande	Rangoon	October 19.

DEPARTURES.

November 4th.

S. S. Healington	Rogers	Barrow-In-Furness.
S. S. Qureen Adelaide	Ritlon	Calcutta.
S. S. Assaye	Coldwell	Shanghai.
S. S. Begum	Ellis	Calcutta.
S. S. Sotala	Moth	Java.
S. S. Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtaine their port clearances on Tuesday:—

S. S. Clan Lamont	Turton	Antwerp.
S. S. Konig	Caltzan	Zanzibar.
S. S. Bechwana	Bulkeby	New York.
S. S. Kybfels	Frigino	Karachi.
S. S. Ardgair	Auld	Genoa.
S. S. Fultala	Cocklin	Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer	Roma	for Fort Said for orders
"	City of Calc

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

All India United Insurance Company, Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, 72 Apollo Street, 5-10 and 5-40.

Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 3 to 5.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Count of Luxembourg," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Thursday, November 6.

Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Bombay Natural History Society: An "At Home" of members and friends, Society's Rooms, 6-15 p.m.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Pink Lady," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Friday, November 7.

Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Pink Lady," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Saturday, November 8.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Daily Maids," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Centenary of Marathi Mission Exhibition, 10 to 12 and 2-30 to 4-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

GWALIOR RACES.

SECOND DAY.

EXCELLENT SPORT AGAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 4.

Several more people have arrived and the general aspect is of one of the big Race Meetings. The racing to-day was if anything slightly better than on the first day. As the sun shines in the faces of the people in the stand when watching races run in the straight, the six furlongs races to-day were run on the circular course. Among the fresh arrivals we noticed Sir Allen Arthur, Mr. Bates, Mr. Lamb of the R. C. T. C. and several Officers from Lucknow, Jhansi, Delhi and other stations. Interest in to-day's racing was principally centered in the Gwalior United Service Cup, the large and handsome Trophy for which was displayed among the other cups in front of the stand. All the racing to-day was of the highest class.

CAPTAIN'S PLATE.—5 furlons.
Mr. Darey's SILVERBOLT 11-3, Captain Meyner 1
Major Goodfellow's DEMOS 11-0 carried 11-2, Owner 2
Mr. Fagan's TERRA FIRMA 11-3, Captain Beaumon 3
Also ran:—Morsel 11-3.
Betting:—Evens Morsel, Twos against Terra Firma, fours Silverbolt, fives Demos.
The Race:—Terra Firma led for half the journey, then Silverbolt attended by Demos came to the front and Silverbolt won by three quarters of a length, one length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 6 secs.
BHOPAL CUP.—7 furlongs.
Mr. Arrif's COMMON 7-3 (carried 7-7), Crowden 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's HOUSE-MAID 8-8, Ames 2
Major Koe's DILWARI 10-7, Brown 3
Also ran:—Vigour 8-7, Valliant 8-8 (carried 8-7), D. S. O. 7-8.
Betting:—6 to 4 against House-Maid, threes Common, fives Dilawari, D. S. O., eights the rest.
The race:—Valliant delayed at the start and finally got off badly. Common at once set the pace and keeping the lead to the finish won by one and a half lengths, same distance between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 37 secs.
DESERT PLATE.—5 furlongs.
Mr. Nanji's MUSTASHIR, 7-12, Crowden 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's RUSTOM-I-HIND 10-10, Captain Beaumont 2
Hayne's Sadil Malik 7-6, McGlove 3
Raj Mohemed Jamal's FLYING BIRD 7-8, Purtoo Singh 4
Also ran:—Sir Satu 9-0, Good Evening 8-4, Bezar Beg 8-1, Kader Beg 8-0 (carried 8-1).
Betting:—6 to 4 against Mushtashir, fours Sadil Mulk, fives Kader Beg, Flying Bird, Good Evening and sixes Sir Satu.
The race:—Good Evening led the field to the distance where he fell back leaving Rustom-i-Hind in front but near home Mushteshir challenged and won by three quarter lengths, two and a half lengths between second and third, and a neck between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 7 1/5 secs.
GWALIOR UNITED SERVICE CUP.—5 furlongs.
Mr. Welman's MR. PEDLER 11-7, Mr. A. Wilson 1
Capt Odlum's BIT-O-FASHION 10-0, Mr. S Thuroby 2
Major Musenden's GILLIFLOWER 9-11, Owner 3
Also ran:—Gowen 10-12, Intrigue 9-4, Miniature 9-0.
Betting:—Evens Mr. Pedler, 6 to 4 against Bit-o-Fashion, ten Gilliflower, twenty others.
The race:—Gilliflower held slight lead of the field from start, near home where Mr. Pedler and Bit-o-Fashion challenged and the former of these won by three quarter length, a neck between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 5 1/5 secs.
PARBATI PLATE.—6 furlongs.
Mr. R. R. S's KEERIT 10-12, Brown 1
Zamindar of Sivagari's VIC'S PRIDE 7-4, McGlove 2
Mr. Wellman's NORTH 7-8, Mujeed 3
Also ran:—Borambil 918, Lady Douglas 7-10, Portland Lad 6-9.
Betting:—7 to 4 on Keerit, three against Vic's Pride, tens the rest.
The race:—The field raced in a bunch from start and kept together till near home where Keerit drew out and won by a length, a neck between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 15 secs.
LASHKAR PLATE.—1 mile.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SINGER 9-7, Bowley
Captain Goldies and Mr. Wilson's HAIFY 7-0, Partoo Singh dead heat 1
Mahomed Beg's MYSORE 7-7 (carried 7-8), Ferguson 3
Maharajah of Gwalior's LORD DERHAM 9-5, Mujeed 4
Also ran:—Terror 9-10, Baldwin 8-7, Toffic Pasha 7-12 (carried 8-1), Iron Chest 7-2 (carried 7-4), Bedavi 6-0.
Betting:—Two against Toffic Pasha, threes Singer, sixes Mysore, and Iron Chest, tens the rest.
The race:—Haiffy forced the pace from the start and within the distance Singer came up to him and after a great finish the judge failed to separate them. Three quarter length between second and third, a short head between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 52 2/5 secs.
THE ALIJAH PLATE.—1 mile.
T. Harrison's VANCOUVER 7-1, Harrison. 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PARKHILL, 9-13, Bowley 2
Thakur Rajendro Singh's MILL 9-3, ... 3
Also ran:—St. Gilgen 8-9, Pyer Mostyn 8-6, Lady Spring 8-1.
Betting:—Threes against Parkhill, St. Gilgen, fours Vancouver and Mill, six Miss Santoi, eights others.
The race:—From a good start Pyers Mostyn led the field to the distance where he fell away and here Vancouver came to the front and won by three lengths, one length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 44 3/5 secs.
In the run off of the dead heat in the Lashkar Plate, betting was two to one on Singer and five to four against Haify. They raced abreast to near the stand when Singer by an extra spurt just won by a short head.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

REFUSAL OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mis-appreciation of Meaning of Code.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

TULJARAM HIRACHAND GUJAR *v.* SITARAM NARAYAN KASAR AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of the District Judge of Satara, who upheld the order of the Subordinate Judge of Rahimatpur and dismissed the appeal under Order 41, Rule 11, Civil Procedure Code.

The facts are these:—The case was taken on the regular file on 13th April 1912, on which day the plaintiff's son appeared and stated that his father had died on 3rd April and applied that his name might be substituted as the plaintiff. This was done and the suit fixed for final disposal on1st June. The plaintiff did not put in any list of witnesses and on the 1st June he applied for an adjournment, which was refused and the case disposed of against him.

The District' Judge upheld the Subordinate Judge's order and dismissed the appeal under Order 41, Rule 11, Civil Procedure Code. He said "From the plaintiff's application and the Rozanama, it appears that the plaintiff knew that the date fixed for final disposal was 1st June. It was open to him, therefore, if he did not know what witnesses would be required, to apply to the Court between the 13th April and the day when it closed asking for a longer postponement. Or he might during the vacation have got his list of witnesses prepared and presented it when the Court re-opened asking for an adjournment to enable summons to be issued to them. The plaintiff however did nothing till the case was actually called on for hearing."

FRESH TRIAL ORDERED BY HIGH COURT.

Their Lordships reversed the order of the Lower Court and remanded the case for fresh trial.

Mr. Justice Heaton said: "In this case my opinion is that there has been a miscarriage of justice owing to a want of understanding of the intention of the Procedure Code."

A suit No. 685 was filed in 1910. Upto the 13th of April 1912 a summons had not been served on the defendants. On that date the present plaintiff applied to have his name entered in the place of his deceased father who was the original plaintiff. That application was granted, and the 1st of June was fixed for the final disposal of the suit. A notice was issued to the defendants to appear on that day with his witnesses. On the 1st of June the plaintiff appeared and the defendants also appeared and put in a written statement, but neither party produced any witnesses. The suit was a mortgage suit and in his written statement the defendant denied that he had executed the mortgage deed or had incurred the debt sued for. This, therefore, was evidently a case in which issues should have been framed, and, moreover, one in which it was very very desirable to examine the parties before framing issues; and yet the case was actually disposed of as if it had been correctly fixed for final disposal at the first hearing and as if it could be properly disposed of at once; although the contentions of the parties were as I have mentioned; and although the scheme of the Code requires in cases of such a nature that the parties should have the opportunity to produce evidence relevant to issues which ought to have been framed after ascertaining exactly those matters as to which the parties were in dispute.

NON-APPRECIATION OF MEANING OF C. P. CODE.

In disposing of the suit in the way which was adopted, I think, as I have said at first, that there was a miscarriage of justice due to an absolute misappreciation of the meaning and intention of the Code of Civil Procedure. I would invite the attention of the Sub-Judge and the District Judge to para. 5 of the introduction to the Manual of Circulars of this Court and also to rule 5 of Order V of the Code of Civil Procedure. It is for the Court to determine at the time of issuing the summons whether it should be for the settlement of issues only or for the final disposal of the suit. And if our Courts are in the habit of issuing summons for final disposal in mortgage suits, they make a mistake at the very beginning and if they further proceed to treat these suits as if the summonses for final disposal were properly issued, then they must in many cases, as in this encourage not the doing but the failure of justice For these reasons, I consider that the order in appeal and the order of the first Court are alike wrong, that the case has been wrongly decided without a fair trial and I would direct that the case should be remanded to the first Court for the framing of issues and a trial according to law.

I would add this: This suit of 1910 which was set down for final disposal was a very old suit and it is of undoubted importance that suits should not be allowed to remain undisposed of for long periods; but although the fact that a suit is one of long standing is an excellent reason for fixing an early date for its disposal, it is no reason at all why it should be disposed of in a manner not contemplated by our Code".

SUMMONS NOT FOR FINAL DISPOSAL.

Mr. Justice Shah was of the same opinion. Having regard to the nature of the suit the summons in his opinion under rule V Order V, should have been for the settlement of issues and not for the final disposal of the suit. But when the written statement was filed in the case on the 18th of June and several contentions were raised by the defendant the trial Court should have under Order XV, rule 4, after framing and recording issues, adjourned the suit for the production of such evidence as may be necessary for the decision upon such issues.

Mr. Justice Shah agreed with Mr. Justice Heaton as to the desirability of issuing summonses for final disposal of suits only in simple cases.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the plaintiff-appellant.

Mr. A. V. Lele appeared on behalf of the defendant-respondents.

AGREEMENT EVADED.

Security for Big purchases of flour.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

JAMNA FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD. *v.* RATANLAL TRIBHOWANDAS.

This was a suit to recover a sum of Rs. 15,000 odd due by the defendant to the plaintiff Co.

The plaintiff company from time to time supplied goods (i.e. flour) to the defendant and the defendant made payments also from time to time. In June 1913, a sum of Rs. 15,000 odd was found due by the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant gave two cheques for that some to the plaintiff Co; but they were dishonoured. Afterwards the defendant passed an agreement to execute a mortgage of certain properties belonging to him. Such an agreement was passed, but no mortgage was executed. The plaintiff then filed the present suit.

Mr. Jafferbhai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendant and submitted that his client had filed a written statement and he was going to contend that (1) an agreement to execute a mortgage created no change; and (2) that the agreement was caused to be made by the plaintiff by coercion. If the issue of coercion was to be gone into, then the suit must go to the long cause list. First His Lordship should determine if the agreement created a charge. It was simply an agreement to mortgage.

Mr. Jafferbhai for the plaintiff submitted that the agreement to mortgage created a charge in equity. There was a judgment to that effect of Sir Lawrence Jenkins reported in 25. Bom. I. L. R. P. 161. The written statement was put only for the purposes of delay. The amount of one claim was admitted.

Mr. Jinnah:—I give up my point of law and referring to the authorities I find that an agreement to mortgage creates a charge in equity. I only dispute the way in which this agreement was obtained.

Per. Curiam:—You admit the debt and you have to pay it. Why do you now dispute the security? It is quite a natural thing. A man pressed for payment of a debt gives a security for the debt.

Mr. Jinnah submitted that if the agreement was obtained by coercion it was not dishonest to say it to the court. His client wanted a little more time to pay up. He wanted one year.

Per Curiam: Six months is a long time.

Mr. Jafferbhai:—Defendant has been to jail.

Mr. Jinnah: of my client ha sgone to jail he does not want that experience again.

Per Curiam: It is quite a nice place!

His Lordship ultimately passed a decree for the plaintiff as prayed for. If the decretal amount with interest was not paid within six months, the plaintiff was at liberty to apply for a final decree for sale.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Judah and Soloman.

Solicitors for the defendant: Hiralal and Co.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT FOR POSSESSION OF BUILDING.

Contractors and architects at variance.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL SHIVLAL *v.* BOMANJI RUSTUMJI AN OTHERS.

The plaint's in this suit says that in June 1906, the defendants agreed to contruct a chawl for the plaintiff on certain terms agreed upon between the parties. The defendants were to do the work under the directions of the plaintiff's architects, Messrs. Mehta and Patel. The original plan provided for a ground and three upper floors, but in December 1906, the plaintiff decided to add a fourth floor. Work had been going on for some months when Messrs. Mehta and Patel allowed the defendants to commence constructing the fourth floor without obtaining the sanction of the Municipality, with the result that the Municipality took proceedings against the plaintiff and the plaintiff was fined Rs. 201, and the work was ordered to be pulled down. For these and other reasons the plaintiff dispensed with the services of Messrs. Mehta and Patel and appointed a new architect. The defendants however, refused to work under his directions and insisted that their work should be measured by Messrs. Mehta and Patel. They even at one time refused to give possession of the building to the plaintiff and the plaintiff had to fill a suit against them to obtain possession. The defendants claim a sum of Rs. 70,000 from the plaintiff for the work done; the plaintiff is desirous of having the work measured by an independent Engineer, as he believes that the defendants have been largely overpaid. The defendants have also used interior materials and done defective work for which the plaintiff claims. Rs. 40,000 as damages. The plaintiff says that under clause 15 of the agreement between the plaintiff an the defendant, he is entitled to a discount of 10 per cent. on all sums payable to the defendants. After the date of the suit the disputes between the parties were referred to arbitration. The award of the arbitrators was, however, not made in time. By an order of the Court certain items in dispute were again referred to arbitration and the award of the arbitrators is being now awaited. By the agreement of reference to arbitration and subsequently by another agreement, the defendants had undertaken to complete the work by the 1st October, 1910, and, in default to pay Rs. 70 per day as liquidated damages to the plaintiff. The work had not been, as a matter of fact, completed till 10th November 1911. The plaintiff had agreed with Nowroji Plumber to let the building to him at a monthly rent of Rs. 2,500 and the plaintiff claims that he may be awarded damages at the rate of Rs. 2,500 monthly from the 1st October, 1910, to 10th November, 1911. The plaintiff prays for an account, for measurement by an independent Engineer, for damages for defective work, for 10 per cent. discount on sums payable to the defendants for damages sustained by reason of delay in completion of the building and for a declaration that the defendants were under the agreement, liable to keep the building in good condition for one year from 10th Nov. 1911, and make good any defects that may arise during that year.

The defendants in their written statement say that the allegation in the plaint that they have been paid Rs. 2,10,000 is incorrect. The defendants have received from the plaintiff only Rs. 1,94,163. With reference to the 10 per cent. discount the defendants say that they never agreed to that clause. The defendants also contend that the claim for discount is barred by limitation. The defendants say that the delay in the completion of the chawl was occasioned by the plaintiff preventing the defendants from painting the wood-work requiring the defendants to make extensive structural alterations and failing to make payments to the defendants in time, and the defendants are not in any way liable to pay damages to the plaintiff for this delay. They also deny the agreement to pay Rs. 70 per day as liquidated damages. The defendants counterclaim from the plaintiff the arbitration fees paid by the defendants to the arbitrators and pray that plaintiff's suit may be dismissed and their counter-claim decreed.

Hon. Mr. Setalvad with the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Weldon appeared for the defendants.

Evidence in the suit was being heard when the Court rose for the day.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Attorneys for the defendants: Mulla and Mulla.

SHORT CAUSES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

TOPAN DAMJI, *v.* GULAM NABI MIYA DOUD AND OTHERS.

Mr. Dasai appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's firm acted as commission agents for Haji Miya Fakir Sahib, who died at Callian and left the defendants as his heirs. The account was settled in January 1911, when Rs. 2,795-11-3 were found due. Since then further transactions had taken place. The sum now claimed was Rs. 2,281, but, since service of summons, the third defendant had come to Bombay and settled the claim for Rs. 2,200, out of which Rs. 1,000 had been paid.

A decree for Rs. 1,200 was made with interest and costs.

Rent Suit Decreed.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

NANABHAI HORMUSJI MOOS *v.* DAYABHAI CHHOTALAL VAKIL.

This was a suit for ejectment and for arrears of rent. The defendant leased for one year, the ground floor of Gilbert Building, Chowpatty, the property of Mr. Moos, a barrister and Advocate of the Bombay High court. He paid a month's rent Rs. 120 in advance and falsely represented to the plaintiff that he was a very rich and influential banker. Rent had been in arrears since April last and the defendant refused to vacate the premises, within the course of proceedings, it transpired that the defendant was an undischarged insolvent. The plaintiff's constituted attorney was called in as a witness to prove the plaintiff's claim.

His Lordship suggsted to Mr. Desai counsel for the plaintiff that the defendant ought to be prosecued for not disclosing to the plaintiff that he was an insolvent. Mr. Desai submitted that his client was busy and had no time to do such a thing. His Lordship suggested that information ought to be given to the Public Prosecutor to prosecute the defendant. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 687-8-0 and costs and ordered the defendant to vacate the premises forthwith and to pay Rs. 125 a month until delivery of possession.

INSOLVENT PEARL MERCHANT SUED

Bombay Merchants' Bank's 3 lakhs claim

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LTD., *v.* A. R. A. A. EBRAHIM AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit on a demand promissory note for Rs. 50,000.

There were certain transactions in pearls and the Bank had advanced Rs. 3,00,000 to the defendant firm on various parcels of pearls. If the valuation put down here differed to any extent from the value put down on the pearls in Europe, the difference of the margin was to be paid by the defendant firm to the Bank which had advanced the original sum.

In respect of these transactions promissory notes were passed by the defendant firm and another, and these became due at once as they were to be paid on demand.

The Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff Bank. He submitted that the first defendant A Ebrahim had been recently adjudicated an insolvent. Vithaldas Karsandas an accountant and acting secretary of the Bank was called as a witness to prove the Bank's claim. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 50,000 with interest and costs execution was stayed against the property of the first defendant who has been adjudicated an insolvent.

Another decree for a like sum was passed in favour of the plaintiff against the first defendant firm alone.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Little and Co.

Tenant's refusal to vacate premises.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

NAROTAM MANJI *v.* WAMONRAO BHAI THAKORE.

This was a suit for ejectment and for arrears of rent.

The Advocate-General appear for the plaintiff and submitted that the defendant occupied a portion of the plaintiff's building as a tenant on a monthly rent of Rs. 120 per month. After repeated notices, defendant went out of possession on 12th October. Now the only question was as to the compensation the defendant had to pay for holding it (the portion of the building) over for a long time not withstanding the repeated notices and costs. The defendant appeared in person and put forth various excuses as to why he refused to vacate the premises. He went on addressing the court for a pretty long time. His Lordship had finally to ask him to leave the box. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff as prayed for and allowed the plaintiff to have one month's rent as pensation and costs of the suit.

Decree against East African firm.

ABDULLABHOY ABDUL RAHIM AND CO. *v.* ABDUL KARIM HAJI TAR MAHOMED.

Mr. A. P. Mehta appeared for the plaintiffs.

The latter acted as Commission Agents in Bombay for the defendant, who carried on business at Ibo in East Africa. The plaintiffs purchased goods for the defendant and paid moneys on his behalf and at his request

The defendant had paid off a certain amount, and the sum remaining due now was Rs. 4747-1-0, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum. The defendant had by his letter of 13th April, 1913, admitted the plaintiff's claim and promised to repay the money "washed with milk." But nothing had been paid.

A decree was made for the amount claimed with costs and interest.

Broker's Claim on 15 Lakhs Loan.

TOOLAKCHAND AND SHAPURJI, A FIRM *v.* SHETH DOOLYCHAND.

Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 14,550 due to them as brokerage for negotiating a loan of fifteen lakhs for the defendant. The loan was obtained on the 2nd September, 1909, and brokerage became payable from that date.

The sum was payable in six instalments and the amount mentioned was due in respect of the three instalments which had accrued due.

A decree was made for the amount claimed.

A Debt Decered.

DEWAN BAHADUR KASTURCHAND ABIRCHAND *v.* GULAM HOOSEIN SADRUDIN DHURU.

Mr. Vaidya appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff had dealings with the defendant prior to 1912. The account was signed and adjusted, the amount due being Rs. 6,696-15-0. The defendant had paid Rs. 696. The amount now claimed was Rs 6,494-13-0, with interest at 10½ per cent. per annum. Since filing of the suit, defendant had further paid Rs. 520.

Decree was made as prayed.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Applications for Discharge Under Sec. 38.

537-11—Vishram Rughunath Mistry v Valabhdas Kursondas a Cr. No. 3 In person.

585-13—Payne and Co., Kesrichand Rupchand and ors. Beg Mahomed Abdul Rehman and Co., Little and Co.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF LAND FROM MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

An ordinary meeting of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman, being in the chair.

The Board considered a letter from the Deputy Land Manager in respect of permission applied for by the Telephone Company to erect poles on the footpath of the new road leading from Vincent Road to Matunga Road.

The Board granted the permission, the rent being fixed at the rate of one rupee per pole.

Consideration was given to a note by the Chairman on a letter from Government, General Department, enquiring whether the Trust will agree to the question of valuation of land in Rawli Hill being decided by the proposed Committee of arbitration.

The Chairman said that the land was in the hands of the Military authorities and was required by the Trust. The rate suggested by the Military Department was ten times as much of what would be the proper rate under the Land Acquisition Act. It would not be illegal to refer the matter to the Committee, but he could not say why it should be so referred.

It was resolved to inform Government that the Trust could not agree to the course suggested by them.

The correspondence in connection with plans showing the rearrangement of plots in Scheme II, Princess Street Estate, was referred to the Land Committee, on the suggestion of the Chairman.

Consideration was given to a letter from the lessee of plot No. 33, Agripada Estate, requesting the Trust to give him permission to let the ground floor of his bungalow to the Western India Turf Club as under the terms of the lease he could not let any part of his premises for business or trade or any other but residential purposes.

The Chairman proposed that the premises might be used for office purpose up to next June when an application for renewal might be made.

Mr. Gamadia was opposed to any departure from the terms of the lease.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtolla moved an amendment that the matter might be postponed and the residents in the neighbourhood of the bungalow in the meantime consulted

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Gamudia's amendment that the application be refused, was rejected by the casting vote of the Chairman.

MAUD ALLAN-CHERNIAVSKY SEASON.

We are asked to state that in view of the numerous applications for seats at Messrs. Rose and Co. for the Maud Allan-Cherniavsky Season it is feared that the Royal Opera House which only seats about twelve hundred people will not be large enough to hold all those who wish to be present at a Recital. It has been estimated that there are twelve thousand people in Bombay who wish to see Miss Allan dance. The plans open to-day at Rose and Co. There will be a complete change of programme nightly.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

MR. MOHAMED ALI'S CABLE.

LEAGUE'S POLICY TO BE SETTLED IN INDIA.

Mr. Mahomed Ali cables the following details to "The Comrade" with regard to the split in the Moslem League:—

"His Highness Aga Khan wanted an opportunity of counteracting the false charges brought by the correspondent of the *Times* in India. We suggested giving H. H. Aga Khan a public dinner, but he proposed, himself, Mr. Amir Ali and both of us as hosts, Mr. Amir Ali agreed. In the meantime H. H. Aga Khan proposed only himself and Mr. Amir Ali as host and ourselves as guests. Mr. Amir Ali demurred being afraid that dinner may appear as if triumphing over Cawnpore Settlement, but agreed if H. H. Aga Khan be the sole host, and sent us to Paris to Aga Khan who adhered to his own proposal, and directly and through Mr. Wazir Hasan pressed Mr. Amir Ali, who finally agreed. Mr. Amir Ali applied for sanction to Lord Chancellor who thought not joining wise. Meantime Amir Ali wrote to Mr. Wazir Hasan complaining of the lack of Indian appreciation of the London Branch suggesting that others employed fictitious methods of advertisements and demanded guarantee for punctual payment of £1,800 yearly. Mr. Wazir Hasan replied appreciating Mr. Amir Ali's work and promised support proportionately to the backing given to parent League. Mr. Amir Ali replied most insultingly and insinuated Indian League not working in harmony and in true spirit of accord with Government, subsequently resigning.

Mr. Wazir Hasan explained that insult was never offered and earnestly appealed for withdrawal of resignation, but said league policy must be settled in India. Mr. Amir Ali demanded the withdrawal of letter of subvention, £1,800 yearly unconditionally and declaration that London League was totally independent. The committee in London thought Mr. Wazir Hasan's explanation satisfactory. The "Times" writes the crisis was caused by recent attitude of more advanced aggressive section of young Muslims who may pass beyond control, distorts dinner question, mutilates Mr. Wazir Hasan's first letter and suppresses his second.

Aga Khan's public attitude inexplicable, but has no connection with Mr. Amir Ali's resignation. We effectively explained our position at India Office. Some Conservative papers malign us as sympathising with revolutionary section of Hindoos. We ask the community's confidence in a crisis manufactured and forced unscrupulously on us."

A NOCTURNAL SURPRISE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Dyer charged two Hindoos, Ganoo Gopal and Sukaram Narayen, with the theft of a watch and one rupee in cash, the property of Oemer Suliman, an Arab seaman.

The case for the prosecution was that on Monday night the complainant was sleeping on Sandhurst Road when he was roused from his sleep by a Hindu who told him that the two accused had just been examining his pockets and had removed a bundle. On hearing this, the complainant gave pursuit after the thieves and succeeded in laying hold of the first accused when the second accused ran to the assistance of his accomplice.

The complainant however, being a sturdy seaman overpowered both the accused and had them arrested. The Hindu informant who apprised the complainant of the theft, in giving evidence stated that on seeing the two accused remove a bundle from the complainant's pocket he went up and questioned them, and not receiving a satisfactory account from them he at once roused the complainant.

This statement was denied by another witness who said that the previous witness did not go up to the accused and question them before awakening the complainant.

The two accused pleaded not guilty and said that both the witnesses were probably thieves themselves.

His worship remarked that the evidence was insufficient to find the accused guilty and so acquitted them.

MAHOMEDAN WEAVERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

Last Saturday in the evening ever 200 Mahomedan weaves working in the several cotton mills of Bombay organised a reception at Madanpur, Ripon Road, in honour of Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, Bar-at-Law one of the Founders of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha in order to congratulate him for his safe arrival from Europe and to thank him for the useful work done by him in England on behalf of the Indian Mill operatives.

Among the principal speakers on the occasion who welcomed the guest were Messrs. Wazid Ali, Mulla Ramzan Ali, Munshi Mahomed Bux, Gulam Hoosain and Munshi Valuiulla. Mr. Habibai Rehman of the Paisa Akbar Lahore being in the chair. Mr. Talcherkar addressed the meeting about the various trade union organisation, in England and exhorted them to combine and co-operate in educating themselves and their children so as to better appreciate the progressive movements started in the West by the working men.

After the usual distribution of pan and supari the party dispersed late in the evening.

It is reported from Peshawar that rain fell generally in the North-West Frontier Province on the 1st instant.

Drought in Ajmer, Merwara will not interfere with the question of fully organizing the local Cooperative Credit Banks. Mr. Wilberforce, C.S., the Punjab Commissioner, is proceeding to Ajmer on special duty to advise on this matter.

LOUNGE SUITS.

OCTOBER

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH

BIGSBY.—October 18th, at Peshawar, the wife of S. H. Bigsby, P.W.D., of a son.

CAGLEY.—On November 2nd, 1913, at Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla, Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. Cagley, a son (Manchester papers please copy.)

CUNNINGHAM.—At Shadowbush, Nungumbaukam, Madras, on the 31st October, the wife of C. B. Cunningham,. Indian Police, a daughter.

ELTON.—On 2nd November, at Sorab House, Bombay, the wife of G. R. Elton, B. I. S. N. Co., of a son.

ELLIS.—October 17th, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of S. F. Elas, Indian Police, of a son.

XYDIS.—On 3rd November, at Kifissia near Athens, the wife of George Xydis. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRUICKSHANK—ORMSBY.—October 15th, at Agra, Flecher Cecil Macdonald Cruickshank, I.C.S., son of A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I., to Mary daughter of Lieut.-Colonel V. Ormsby, 3rd Q. A. O. Gurkhas.

KENNERLEY.—Cape. On Nov. 1st, at Christ Church Byculla, Horace Ashley third son of Mr. and Mrs. Kennerley of Leytonstone, London, and Ellen Traverse only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Cape of St. Helens Lancs. and London.

DEATH.

PAPI.—October 18th, at Alleppey, Travancore, Mary Jones (Minnie), wife of Mr. E. G. Papi, and second daughter of A. E. Isaaks, of Alleppey.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

November, 5, 1913.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

We have published during the last few weeks a series of articles dealing with the evidence heard up till now by the Royal Commission on Indian Currency, during the first term of its sittings. It will be useful now to give expression to the reflections suggested by that evidence. What further new evidence may be presented during the current session we shall not know till the final report is published. But it is unlikely that anything new or striking will be revealed. At the best, there will be no doubt more expert evidence, and some of a rebutting nature too. Practically, the subject may be said to be already exhausted. And what may henceforth be urged will be a thrice-told tale. What, then, are the inferences which may be fairly and reasonably deduced from the evidence already recorded? Let us review them, briefly, one by one. Firstly, there is this question of Cash Balances. It has been demonstrated to conclusion that the heavier balances of recent date have had their origin more in exceptional circumstances than in any new secretly defined policy agreed to between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. So far the allegation so noisily set on foot has been knocked on the head. Then as to the expansion of public deposits in the Presidency Banks to ease an approaching monetary stringency, opinions seem to have been divided. Some have averred that the stringency, more or less, is to be discerned every year, and that a few more lakhs of rupees in the tills of Presidency Banks do not help it one way or the other. On the contrary, if the monetary market knows that for a certainty the Presidency Banks need no aid from Government, a better and securer feeling would supervene which might be of the greatest advantage to the money market. There are some who think that the balances should be enlarged during the busy season when the district treasuries everywhere are overflowing with revenue collections. But at the same time it has been proved that the Government may at any time need the monies for emergency and if the banks could not immediately repay them on demand, it might cause considerable embarrassment to the Government and rather aggravate the stringency than remedy it. Sound finance suggests that the less the monetary market relies on Government help the better. As to lending the funds of the State, when there is a large surplus cash balance, it is merely a question of what kind of securities should be deposited, what should be the limit of the amount of the loans, and what should be the rate of interest. Here there is a pretty general agreement and both the Exchange Banks and the representatives of the mercantile community are of opinion that it is expedient to fix the rate of interest at one per cent. below the Bank rate.

Secondly, as to the sales of Council Bills. It has been proved that during the last few years Council Bills have been sold considerably in excess of the requirements of the State. But what may be deemed *requirements* is a moot question. Do these signify the money annually budgetted for Home charges, amounting to 18 millions sterling, or those charges plus certain other amounts for railway purposes, or for what is called the settlement of the balance of trade? The other point in connection with the sale of Council Bills is as to the manner of selling them, whether these should be freely sold from day to day at a fixed rate, say 1s. 3-29/32d., or whether at a rate which may be in the near neighbourhood of the specie point which, as far as Egypt, India or China is concerned, is a varying item. Thirdly, as to the Gold Standard Reserve. The main trend of the investigation was centred in the location of the gold, whether it should be in India or in London, and what proportion should be so kept. It was also to be determined whether the whole amount of the reserve should be in "metallic" gold, or part in gold, and the rest in gold securities of a liquid character, that is to say, which might be easily sold. Mr. Clayton Cole opined that a certain portion must always remain in gold in London,—such gold, as he pointed out, is never accounted for in the weekly gold reserve of the Bank of England. As to the proportion so to be reserved, he left it to the Secretary of State to determine. Other witnesses were in favour of ten millions of gold in London, while Mr. Harold Ross was in favour of thirty millions of gold being accumulated first, and thereafter wholly kept in London to meet any crisis or the severest stringency occurring in India owing to an acute famine. But none agreed with Mr. Webb, that the gold of the Gold Standard Reserve, whatever the amount, should be allowed to remain in India, and India alone. Fourthly, touching the freer use or larger circulation of gold. In other words, as to the advisability of having a sound gold currency. Here, again, opinions are greatly at variance. Some are for gold currency at all costs and hazards, but without reflecting on the vast amount of silver token coinage, a coinage which will have to be increased largely from time to time, and its consequent effects not only on India but on the international money market. Here, too, Mr. Webb is the valiant protagonist, after having been up to 1907, the strongest opponent of gold currency in any form. Then, there are others who wish that Government should always be prepared, when called upon, to give gold in exchange for rupees. While another set of witnesses would leave that power in the hands of Government, that is to say, that that authority may withhold or pay out gold at its discretion. A fourth set considered that there should be no direct or indirect coercion in the use of gold, but that the Government should popularise more and more its notes, so as to expand its circulation and greatly economise the use of gold. Lastly, there are others who think that the people of India should have that currency which most suits their daily requirements and social usages. Fifthly, there was almost unanimity on the subject of the undesirability of a gold mint and a separate gold coin of ten rupees. It was generally pronounced to be a waste of public money to have a gold mint. Lastly, there was the question of a Central Bank, that is, an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks, or the institution of a State Bank principally controlled by the State. Different witnesses entertained different opinions and practically there was a tendency more or less to hold that no case was made out for such a Bank and that its establishment was exceedingly problematical as to results both to the State and the general monetary public.

Our own view of the matter is that all these several points did not demand for their solution the costly Commission which is now sitting. Graver matters involving huge annual burdens on the poor tax-payers of India, whose ability to bear additional taxation is extremely limited, have in the past 55 years, since the passing of the Government of India Act of 1858, been disposed of by a small Committee of independent experts chosen from both Houses of Parliament; sometimes departmental Committees have been held as the records of the India Office will testify. At the best we feel that the questions now under investigation might have well been entrusted for inquiry to a small Parliamentary Committee of monetary experts. Practically, it seems that there were disputes as to five different matters of a financial character between the Indian Government and the Secretary of State on the one hand, and a fractional minority of Anglo-Indian merchants on the other. We say "fractional" advisedly. Because the enlightened Indian public never complained nor agitated on these questions. The interests of the foreign merchants—we use the term not in any offensive sense—alone led to the agitation. Had Indians set on foot such an agitation they would never have succeeded in getting a Royal Commission so speedily appointed. It took fully ten years for the Government, after the agitation commenced, to appoint a Royal Commission on Indian expenditure. Indians with real substantial grievances are all "agitators" in the maleficent significance of the word. But when an interested class, a fraction of the population, but powerful and influential, agitate for redress of grievances far from reasonable and substantial, they are no "agitators." What India wants at present in reference to the gravest financial and economic transactions is a well-reasoned and statesmanlike declaration of the policy and principle on which these should be conducted. Will the Commission pronounce or lay down such policy and such principle? If it does, then, to a certain degree, its institution will be justified. We speak of policy and principle, because, since 1893, we find that policies and principles on currency as well as finances have been constantly changing. As to the former, the writer of our articles on the Commission has shown what protean shapes it has taken. The Government has never known its mind for two or three years consecutively. One set of arrangements are resolved to-day to be superseded by another to-morrow. So that, as Mr. Moreton Frewen has very properly shown, we have had nothing like a definite policy and a fixed principle in the matter of currency since the closure of the mints. Is Government prepared to persevere with its gold currency? Has it counted all its gains and losses? Has it taken into account the prevailing "drain of gold" which the men of the West declare is threatening and liable to upset the whole international monetary world? Has the Government considered the baneful influences of such a world-wide disturbance on the Indian people? A dozen other questions in connection with it can be suggested, and we are curious to know whether the Government has any fixed mind whatever on this grave subject. Or is it ready to be carried away by the inconstant, mischievous current of the interested opinion of a fraction of the population? If under any circumstances, as Mr. Abrahams has proved, silver and gold are equally in circulation, can there ever be in India a monometallic currency? What have we now? And what are we to have in future? At present, as Mr. Moreton Frewen observes, we have a "bastard bimetallism." Is that bastard currency to continue? If so, what may be its ultimate efforts again on an uninitiated population which has meekly and mutely borne these twenty years all the evils that have arisen from the empiric currency practised on them. Those are the larger and graver questions of colossal importance which demand a close investigation.

Then as to Council Bills. It is a moot question as to the purposes for which Council Bills were first brought into play. Was it not for the purpose of solely and exclusively enabling the Secretary of State to draw on the Government of India for the disbursement of the annual Home charges? Was it ever contemplated that the Bills were to be made an instrument to facilitate the settlement of what is euphemistically called the "balance of trade"? We make bold to say such an idea never entered the heads of the earliest Secretaries of State. It was never contemplated. It is a practice which has come into use largely during the last ten years, and on our part we regard it as an abuse of the original purpose for which these sales were instituted. Nowhere else in the civilised world is a balance "settled" by Government with the aid of bills. Bills there may be of any quantity, but they are between debtors and creditors through the instrumentality of bankers but nothing more. The existing practice of Councils is a glaring anomaly and the sooner here, too, a definite pronouncement of the principle and policy of Government is made, the better. It seems that we are going back to the days of John Company when it was a pure trading company. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, though there may be a difference in the mode of accommodating commercial transactions, the principle of the existing practice is the same as old John Company followed a century ago, but under altogether different commercial and political conditions.

It may be asked for whose benefit is the Gold Standard Reserve established? Is it for the benefit of the indigenous Indian population? If not, it is a serious question whether it should continue to be maintained. If we have a currency and exchange to-morrow on a *natural* basis, not artificial as at present, Government can easily balance their budget and taxation and do without this prop of a Gold Standard Reserve. So long as they go on tinkering and tampering as they have been doing, there will never be any real stability to exchange, and no natural currency for the people. One has only to contemplate the distressing condition to which India and the Indian Government may be reduced by a stoppage of the annual sterling loans for three years and by the abolition of the so-called Gold Standard Reserve. There is not the least doubt that the entire financial house of the Government would collapse like a house of cards. But there are eyes which will not see and there are ears which will not hear. And it is superfluous to say that the Day of Reckoning must come, though it may be long in coming. Governments are never forewarned and forearmed. When overwhelmed by a sudden crisis, they are seized with panic and try hurriedly to retrieve a position which is inevitable. Such, we believe, is the fate that ultimately awaits the present tinkered and tampered currency. A severe crisis will teach the needed lesson, but, at what cost and at what a huge sacrifice?

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. Balfour and the Referendum.

Mr. Balfour, possibly owing to a lack of conviction, seems to be incapable of speaking with weight or restraint on the question of Ulster. His speech at Aberdeen on Monday was couched almost as childishly as that in which he accused the Government the other day of gross political immorality. The only answer to his question: if the Government objected to an election on the Home Rule question, why not try the Referendum?—is, why should they try it? A Government which has come successfully through three elections on a particular issue, and still commands a large majority in the House of Commons, is not called upon to go to the country again either for an election or a Referendum. The Constitution provides no machinery for the latter, and it is absurd to expect the Government to set up such machinery for the purpose of obliging Mr. Balfour and his rebellious friends in Ulster. It is extremely doubtful, too, whether a Referendum would provide an adequate indication of the feeling of the country on the question. The general experience in countries where the Referendum has been tried is that the electors are apathetic. People will go to the poll in the excitement of a general election, when they know that the result will decide what party is to be in power for the next few years, but the danger of a vote on a single issue is that, while the extremists on either side rush to the poll, the bulk of the electors, the people whose opinion one really wants to get at, remain apathetic. It is curious how Conservative statesmen like Mr. Balfour are always ready to suggest some extraordinary innovation in the working of the Constitution when it happens to suit their book.

The Silence of John Burns.

It is interesting to learn that Mr. John Burns has broken his long silence with a speech, in which he dwells on the confidence reigning in the Liberal party and their readiness for an election in eighteen months or two years. Mr. Burns has been a somewhat mysterious member of the Cabinet. He has certainly been a disappointment to his old friends, and his unpopularity with the advanced section of the Liberal party and the Labourites is undoubted. He seems to have become the negation of everything that he was in his early days as a Labour agitator. Before he became a Cabinet Minister, he was so fond of the platform and airing his views through any sort of medium that could be obtained, that he was not altogether free from suspicion of being a hunter after popularity. Since he went to the Local Government Board, however, he has done his work not only silently, but on very different lines to those which he used to advocate in the days when he was a free and independent member. Recently it has been freely hinted that he was out of sympathy with his party and was even developing Unionist sympathies. His appearance at the Glasgow Liberal Club and the declarations contained in his speech will no doubt serve to quell these rumours.

The British Ambassador in Washington.

In spite of Reuter's announcement that there is no mystery connected with the illness of the British Ambassador to the United States, it seems to us that there is a good deal of mystery. The Foreign Office announces that the Ambassador has been undergoing a rest cure since May, and this, and Reuter's statement, seem quite consistent with that contained in what is described as "a noteworthy letter to the 'Times'" calling attention to the absence of the Ambassador from Washington during the Mexican crisis. The writer of this says that the Ambassador has been living in seclusion in a small place hundreds of miles away, and is somewhat seriously ill. It is clear then that the British representative in Washington has not been in a fit state to attend to his duties for about six months, and considering the grave importance of the leading diplomatic question between Great Britain and the United States at the present moment, his resignation seems to be called for. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who succeeded Mr. Bryce as Ambassador to the United States, about a year ago, was formerly Minister to Sweden. He has also been Minister to Persia, first Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg, and Secretary at Brussels, Washington, Tokio, Constantinople and Berlin. In his early days he was *precis* writer to Earl Granville and the Earl of Rosebery at the Foreign Office. He is married to a daughter of Sir Frank Lascelles, who was Ambassador to Russia when Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was at the Embassy there. During his illness the Embassy in Washington presumably has been in charge of Mr. Alfred Mitchell-Innes, Councillor of the Embassy, who was formerly Financial Adviser to the King of Siam and Under-Secretary for Finance in Egypt.

Sir Horace Rumbold.

The name of Sir Horace Rumbold, whose death is announced, is perhaps better known to the public than that of any other member of the English Diplomatic Service, past or present, owing to his three delightful books, "Recollections of a Diplomatist," "Further Recollections," and "Final Recollections." He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1849 as Attaché at Turin, and thenceforward, until his retirement in 1900, served in nearly every part of the world, East and West. He was Minister in Chili from 1872-1878, in Argentina 1879-81, Sweden and Norway 1881-84, Greece 1884-88, and the Netherlands 1888-96. He had the distinction of being British Minister to Holland during the first Hague Peace Conference. His last four holders of the title all belonged to the spent as Ambassador to Austria. The Rumbold baronetcy dates from 1779. Sir Horace Rumbold's succession to the title was rather curious. He was the fourth son of the third baronet, the two elder brothers however died, as also the son of the second brother, and the third brother, who succeeded, also died within a short period. Thus four holders of the little all belonged to the same generation. The late Sir Horace is succeeded by his eldest son, Mr. Horace George Montagu Rumbold, who has just been appointed Councillor of the British Embassy in Berlin, having been transferred from Tokio.

The Marathi Mission Centenary.

The Centenary celebration of the American Marathi Mission, to which reference was made in this column a few days ago, will open in Bombay on Friday with a public meeting in the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m., at which Sir Henry Procter will preside. There will be addresses by Dr. R. A. Hume, Dr. S. P. Capen and Mr. B. N. Athvale. On Saturday, at 4-30 p.m., an interesting pageant of scenes from the history and work of the Mission will be shown in the Hume Memorial Church grounds, Byculla, and at 8-45 p.m. there will be a "historical meeting," at which several addresses will be delivered by well-known speakers. The special Commission sent out by the American Board for the Centenary celebration here consists of the Hon. Mr. Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., President, the Rev. W. E. Strong, D.D., its editorial secretary and historian, the Rev. George A. Hall, grandson of the pioneer Christian missionary in Western India, and two lady representatives from the Women's Board of Missions.

Indian Marriages in Fiji.

A question of much interest has just arisen with regard to the marriage of Indians in Fiji. It appears that the Indian Marriage Ordinance in that Colony provides for a civil marriage, but not for a religious ceremony. The civil procedure includes the declaration of banns in open court for three weeks, and the issue of a certificate of marriage by the Agent-General of Immigration. Two girls from the Dudley Indian Orphanage at Dilkusha wished to be married with Christian rites to the youths to whom they were betrothed, and the Rev. Cyril Bavin, as their legal guardian, applied to the Agent-General of Immigration for the necessary permission. But the authorities could not go beyond the words of the Ordinance, and permission was refused. Having taken legal advice, however, the minister decided to hold the service, first taking the parties before a civil magistrate to make the formal declaration that they knew of no impediment to the marriages. The rest of the procedure laid down in the Ordinance was, on conscientious grounds, not carried out. Now the question has to be legally decided whether a marriage ceremony which is lawful in the case of Europeans may be substituted for the Ordinance in the case of Indians.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

KATHIAWAD AND AHMEDABAD BANK.

BOMBAY LITTLE AFFECTED.

THE PEARL MARKET.

Rumours which had been rife regarding the unsound position of the Kathiawad and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation Limited which has its head office at Ahmedabad have turned out to be true and the Bank has suspended payment.

The following notice was put up on the doors of the Bombay branch at Kalbadevie over the signature of its manager Mr. B. J. Raol:—

Under telegraphic instructions from the head office at Ahmedabad, the Bank has suspended payment until further orders.

There was no excitement, however, in this city, which does not stand to lose more than a lac and a half in this Bank, and this money chiefly belongs to traders from Guzerat and Kathiawad. Guzerat district will be the most affected as this Bank has been considered the leading Swadeshi Bank in the district.

It was started in 1910 by Prince Harbhamji of Morvi, retired deputy Collector, and its authorised capital was a crore of rupees, divided into 20,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 80,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, out of which 20,000 shares have been divided with 2,00,000 'A' ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

The subscribed capital is advertised as Rs. 21,64,500 as under:—

Preference shares, 3,442 of Rs. 100 each—Rs. 3,44,200;

Ordinary shares, 12,742, of Rs. 100 each—Rs. 12,74,200;

"A" ordinary shares, 54,610 of Rs. 10 each—Rs. 5,46,100.

The paid-up capital, which is Rs. 8,45,620, is made up as follows:—

Preference shares, 3,442 at Rs. 50 each—Rs. 1,72,100;

Ordinary shares 12,742 at Rs. 10 each—Rs. 1,27,420;

"A" ordinary shares, 54,610 at Rs. 10 each—Rs. 5,46,100.

The Board of Directors consists of the following gentlemen.

Mr. Jiwandass Vrajdass Desai, Bar-at-Law, (Chairman).

Mr. Uttamram Keshadal Trivedi, B.A., LL.B., and

Lala Mahatabrai.

The Managing Agents are Messrs. Tehelram and Company and the General Manager Mr. Meherchand Pari.

The Bank has branches at Bombay, Lucknow (2), Ludhiana, Jalandar, Jagron, Fagwara, Lakhimpur, Rawalpindi, Sultanpur, Agra, Muttra, Gujranwalla; Kapurthala, Sargotha, Hyderabad (Sind), Surat, Mansa and Nairobi.

There are agencies of the Bank in London, Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Madras, Lahore, Amritsar, Meerut, Cawnpore, Firzopur, Peshawar, Nowshera, Patiala, Sialkot and Baroda.

The Bank was paying interest at four and a half per cent. on the savings bank account and 3 per cent., on the daily balance of current accounts. In the case of fixed deposits, the rate of interest was settled with the parties.

The estimated liabilities of the Bank are estimated at fifteen lacs.

In connection with this Bank it is stated that in the last balance sheet, the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies found some items which required explanation and that enquiries in that connection are still pending.

The other Indian Banks in Bombay remained steady yesterday and little interest was aroused by the new failure.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS.

The condition in the different markets remained unchanged but there were disturbing rumours. To-day being the insolvency court day, no adjudication applications were made by creditors, but it is expected that there will be some made to Mr. Justice Macleod to-day. However, a grain merchant named Virji Dharamsy was adjudicated on his own petition by Mr. R. B. Patel, Chief Clerk. He estimates his liabilities at Rs. 25,000.

THE PEARL MARKET.

According to information received in Bombay, the pearl market in Europe has no demand for goods and consequently rates have gone down by about twenty per cent. It is stated that there are only two very big purchasers and they do not wish to negotiate any purchases until the rates go down further, which they anticipate will be the case in view of the bankruptcies of the large Indian merchants. The position of some of the other big pearl dealers could not be ascertained but gloom still prevails in the pearl market.

The position in the share market remained unchanged but in the afternoon the bulls sold by auction those shares which were not given delivery of by the bears on their (bears') account. This infused some fresh vigour into the market and the shares in most of the cases rose by Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

The bears, it is said, will sell by auction those shares which have not been taken delivery of by the bulls at the latters' account on the 8th instant.

Very little cash business was done otherwise in the market and the brokers were busy calculating their losses.

CREDIT BANK.

PROSECUTION OF KARACHI AGENTS

On Saturday noon last, before Mr. Richardson, City Magistrate, Karachi, was commenced the hearing of the case in which Police Inspector Judge charged Lokumal Tulsidas, the Karachi agent of the Credit Bank of India and three pleaders named Tulsidas Shiwandas, Nihalchand Tricumdass and Gurdasing Jotsing under sections 406 and 421 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Lobo, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, the accused were defended by Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Dipchand and Mr. Bharam, pleaders.

The prosecution case was that the third and fourth accused had fixed deposits in the Credit Bank and they became anxious to withdraw the amounts at the time of the panic and were pressing the first accused for payment. They were told by the first accused that he was not in a position to pay cash but he was prepared to make some other arrangements. He suggested that the Bank claimed over Rs. 20,000 from the second accused and that claim should be assigned over to them. This arrangement was put through, but, the prosecution allege, after the Bank had suspended business. The accused, it was further alleged told the police that the arrangement was arrived at before the suspension of business but a note to that effect was not made in the Bank's books. The prosecution said this story was untrue and they submitted that the four accused, having learnt of the Bank's failure, conspired among themselves to give the last two accused fraudulent preference over others and thus the Bank's claim was assigned over to the last two accused.

The assistant Superintendent of police was the first witness examined. He said the first accused had told him that he had received the telegram conveying instructions to suspend payment between 1-30 and 2 p.m., on the 3rd October. The Bank's offices were closed until the 4th but on that day at 9 p.m., the first accused received a telegram from the head office asking what was the total amount of deposits. On that, Jiwatram Jamandass and the office peon were asked to bring a type-writer, fixed deposit receipt-book and letter papers from the Bank. The instructions were carried out and they worked during the night. The Bank premises were re-opened at 11 a.m., on the 6th and the first accused worked there till 2 p.m., and then went to Bombay, where he handed over his charge to the accountant. Witness said he had asked Jiwatram to show him the press copy book the peon delivery book, and the daily cash book, but the latter had declined to do so. Witness then instructed the typist Remachand to lock up all the books in the safe. Remachand was at that time working with the fixed deposit book. Witness then took charge of the keys of the safe and obtained the telegram instructing suspension of business. It was dated the 3rd October and despatched at 10-10 a.m. Witness then shut the Bank's doors and sealed them and made a report to the District Magistrate. The latter instructed him to ask Messrs. Fergusson and Company to inspect the books. Witness summoned all the employers of the Bank to assist in the audit work but none except Jiwatram turned up. Witness then asked the auditors to check the accounts of the second, third and fourth accused. He also questioned the accountant if he had any papers or books of the Bank in his possession. The latter replied that he had three papers at his house, while three copy books were taken away by the first accused at 5-45 p.m. on the 11th. And witness obtained the three papers from the accountant and sent a man to bring the copy books from the first accused. The first accused was then on his way to the Bank on being questioned about the books he replied that the books must be at the Bank, and if they were not there, the accountant was responsible for the same. Witness then asked for all the press-copy books and he found that all these books since July 1913 were missing. The peon delivery book was recovered and from that witness ascertained that the second, third and fourth accused had acknowledges receipt of letters addressed to them. Witness searched the house of the accused but the missing press copy-book was not found. The accused then handed him a portfolio containing some letters.

At this stage, the Court adjourned.

PUNJAB FINANCIAL CRISIS.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

In the course of his present tour in Gurdaspur District, Sir Michael O'Dwyer received an address from the Gurdaspur District Co-operative Bank, in reply to which His Honour made an interesting reference to the present financial crisis in the Punjab. After stating that the Co-operative Credit Movement had succeeded beyond all expectation, specially in the central districts of the province. His Honour said we have had too many painful experiences in the Province recently of the results of over-speculation and rash enterprises. At the same time there is no justification for general panic, for though, public confidence is shaken for the time the financial condition of the province as a whole is perfectly sound. The resources and the accumulated wealth of the Punjab are rapidly increasing. The position of the agricultural community which is the great creator of wealth in the Province, was never more prosperous and for the expansion of commerce and industry which has received a temporary check, all that is required are sound methods of business and co-operation of Banks and leading capitalists to tide over the present crisis and restore public confidence.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

REPORTED BIG LOAN FROM GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The report published in Calcutta that the Government of India has advanced four and a half crores to the Bank of Bombay is incorrect.

THE CASE OF ULSTER.

MR. BALFOUR SUGGESTS REFERENDUM.

PREPOSTEROUS EXPERIMENT IN FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Aberdeen today, said the Home Rule Bill was an experiment in federation of a most impossible and preposterous character, which was predestined to hopeless failure. The position in which the country might find itself in a few months would be appalling unless real statesmanship and courage were shown. It was absolutely incumbent on the Government to consult the people before proceeding further.

If Government objected to an election on the Home Rule question, why not try the Referendum?

In a speech recently Lord Crewe deplored the results of the Ulster movement on public opinion in India. "I think he was perfectly right. I think that those who provoked the Ulster movement have a heavy load of responsibility to bear.

"I look with horror upon the situation now created. It cannot be otherwise than disastrous that you should compel one of the most orderly, most industrious, most able and most loyal portions of the United Kingdom deliberately to organise itself against the attempted legislation. It is tragic.

"I put the responsibility on no individual, but it is the careless, unthinking manner in which, without facing the facts, a great party has allowed itself to drift into a position from which the collective wisdom of all parties may find it uncommonly hard to extricate the country."

COW SACRIFICES IN AJODHIA.

MR. HAQUE GOES TO FYZABAD TO EFFECT SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 3.

The Hon. Mr. B. Balak Ram, Chairman, Hindus and Mahomedans of the same place came to Cawnpore to see Mr. Mazharal Haque and to request him to go to Fyzabad and Adjodhia to arrange by mutual consent that no cow sacrifices should take place at Ajodhia this year. It was agreed that Mr. Mazharal Haque with a deputation of prominent local Hindus who have taken some part in the agitation that was recently started to prevent cow sacrifice at Ajodhia and of Mahomedans should have left Cawnpore for Ajodhia yesterday morning. After this arrangement had been completed, it however appeared that the Hindus were by no means unanimous regarding the advisability of going in deputation to Ajodhia and Fyzabad and the idea of a deputation was therefore dropped. Mr. Mazharal Haque who offered to do everything in his power to bring about a settlement of the Ajodhia dispute left for Bankipore yesterday evening.

HAJ TRAFFIC.

FRESH PROPOSALS BEING CONSIDERED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Bombay Government's proposals for the Haj pilgrimage have been referred to the Local Governments for their opinion and their replies have now reached the Government of India.

The two important items, namely the grant of monopoly to a shipping company and the return ticket have met with considerable opposition from the Moslem public, and their further advancements are considered unlikely.

It is understood the Bombay Government has under consideration fresh proposals for dealing with the pilgrim traffic.

SURVEY OF NEW RAILWAY LINE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

Sanction has been accorded to a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Assam-Bengal Railway administration for a line of railway on the metre-guage from Sylhet to Jherriah Ghat, a distance of about 22 miles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

On completion of the tenure of his appointment in January next, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, R.A., general Staff Officer, Staff College, Quetta, will be posted to No. 31, Heavy Battery, at Woolwich.

BOXING.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 4.

"Hughie Mehegan" beat "Matt" Wells on points in a twenty rounds contest to-day.

U. S. ULTIMATUM TO MEXICO.

HUERTA'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST PRESIDENT AND MR. BRYAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

Diplomatic circles declare that the United States has sent an ultimatum to Mexico which has been transmitted to all the foreign Governments.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 4.

President Huerta has received the United States ultimatum demanding his resignation and prohibiting from a succession to the Presidency anyone whom he might be expected to control. It is believed that most of Huerta's friends insist that he shall remain President; otherwise it will be tantamount to submission to the rebels.

They accuse President Wilson and Mr. Bryan of assisting General Carranza. Huerta last night summoned the members of the Diplomatic Corps but his purpose in doing so has not been revealed.

TERRITORIAL CONQUEST NOT CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

There are now seven American battleships in Mexican waters.

The emissary of the rebel Constitutionalist, General Carranza, has arrived in Washington.

Mr. Bacon, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, speaking in the Senate yesterday, referred to the rumours that the United States contemplated intervention in Mexico.

He said nothing was further from the thoughts of the people and officials in the United States than the conquest of Mexican territory. The matter was being considered most carefully and most conscientiously, and whatever was done would meet with the approval of American people and Congress.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

NO MYSTERY ABOUT HIS ILLNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Reuter is informed that there is no mystery connected with the illness of the British Ambassador to the United States, who, accompanied by his staff, moved in the summer to Dublin, New Hampshire, in accordance with custom. The staff returned three weeks ago.

The Ambassador, who is suffering with his throat, was ordered rest, but there is every reason to suppose that he will return to his duties soon.

A PROLONGED REST CURE.

A noteworthy letter to the "Times" calls attention to the absence of the British Ambassador from Washington during the Mexican crisis.

It is understood, says the letter, that he has been living in seclusion in a small place hundreds of miles away and is somewhat seriously ill.

The Foreign Office says that the Ambassador since May has been undergoing a complete rest cure.

SLOWLY RECOVERING FROM ILLNESS.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to the United States, is staying here for a few days. He is slowly recovering from illness due to hay-fever which was followed by intestinal trouble.

Sir William Tyrrell, private secretary to Sir Edward Grey, arrived in New York a week ago and is staying with the Ambassador. It is declared that his visit is entirely a private holiday.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice is expected to return to Washington in a week.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

WON BY POSINATUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Posinatus 1
Belove 2
Ulva's Isle 3

Won by three quarters length; half length. Twenty ran. Betting. 15 to 1 against Posinatus.

BERAGOON was favourite at 3 to 1 against.

SURGEON-GENERAL SLOGGETT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Surgeon-General A. T. Sloggett, Director, Medical Services in India, has been appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Service.

ALBANIAN DELIMITATION.

GREECE ACCUSES ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

INTRIGUE WITH MOSLEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Greece has presented a strong Note to the Powers declaring that she has done everything to facilitate the work of the Albanian Commission.

Italy and Austria, says the Note, have now taken action because the Commissioners have found the country inhabited by the Greeks.

Greece accuses the Italian and Austrian delegates of engaging Albanian Kavasses and other servants who intrigue with the Mussulman inhabitants.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Germany has notified Greece of her support

LATER.

of the Austro-Italian *demarche* at Athens.

It transpires that Austria and Italy informed the Powers of their *demarche* but not until afterwards. The communication insisted on a rapid execution of the decisions of the London Conference in the interest of a speedy restoration of order in Albania. It emphasised that those decisions were unanimous and that Austria and Italy must therefore insist on their unconditional fulfilment. It is uncertain whether the contents of the communication are to be regarded as the recommendations or decisions of Austria and Italy. Feelings of annoyance and surprise prevail in diplomatic quarters in London. Exchange of views is now proceeding with a view to averting dangers of further isolated action.

NEW DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

PRINCE ERNST AUGUST WELCOMED IN CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRUNSWICK, Nov. 3.

Prince and Princess Ernst August of Cumberland made their formal entry into the city to-day amid the enthusiasm of throngs of inhabitants. The city was beautifully decorated. The Prince received a salute of a hundred guns.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

POLICE CHARGE UNRULY MOB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Nov. 3.

A mob of strikers stoned the barracks today when special constables charged and dispersed them. An artilleryman was seriously injured with a stone. The conference between masters and men's representatives is proceeding.

NEGOTIATIONS PROVE ABORTIVE.

WELLINGTON, Nov. 4.

Negotiations in connection with the strike settlement have proved abortive. Employers insist that any settlement must be registered under the Arbitration Act.

LIBERALS QUITE HOPEFUL.

MR. JOHN BURNS BREAKS SILENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Mr. John Burns paid a surprise visit to Glasgow to-day and broke his long silence by a speech at the Liberal Club, in which he dwelt on the confidence of the Liberal Party which was in inverse proportion to the despondency of the Conservatives. He emphasized that the Liberals would be ready for the general election in eighteen months or two years.

AMERICA CUP.

NEW YACHT TO BE LAUNCHED IN APRIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The construction of the challenger for the America Cup, Shamrock IV, has begun at Gosport. The strictest secrecy is being maintained. The yacht will be launched in April.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

THREE COMPANIES VOTE FOR JOINT ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

At meetings of these Malaysian rubber companies yesterday, the Chairmen all emphasised the necessity for concerted action in the disposal of rubber, and expressed their willingness to join any effective organisation for this purpose.

WELL-KNOWN DIPLOMAT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The death is announced of Sir Horace Rumbold.

ATLANTIC DISASTER

LINER COLLIDES WITH ICEBERG.

NOT MANY PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.

The steamer Manchester-Commerce has collided with an iceberg in a fog passing through the Belle Isle Straits, and is now making for St. John's. Details are scanty. There are only a few passengers on board with forty crew.

ROBBERIES AT POONA.

SMART CAPTURE BY POLICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 4.

To-day a remarkable case was brought before the City Magistrate by Inspector O. Gorman who informed the Court that a gang of thieves from Guzerat appeared to have joined hands with a similar gang in Poona and were suspected of a series of thefts. By a strange coincidence two Guzeratis named Narayen and Moti respectively were arrested on suspecion of having stolen Rs. 500 worth of jewellery in Poona City. One of them attempted to sell a gold neck ornament to a Marwari who immediately gave information to the police. The other man who was standing close by bolted the moment the police arrived and plunged into the Mootha river but he was arrested on the other side of the stream. This man since his arrest has been on a hunger strike and stoutly declined to give the police any information of his connection with the suspected Guzerati gang. It is believed that he threw a quantity of jewellery into the river and has been thieving in conjunction with men from Nowshera and Ahmedabad. The police, however, are confident of being able to unravel the mystery of a big roobery scheme through the instrumentality of a Guzerati woman and accordingly applied for a remand which was granted.

PROBATIONARY ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The Government of India have decided as provisional arrangements to recruit thirty probationary Assistant Engineers for the Indian Public Works during next year. In view of the great demand for Imperial Officers in various Provinces, an increase in the number for recruitment may be found necessary in the end.

TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER IN SIMLA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

Last night's disturbances have given heavy snows on the lower ranges of the Himalayas but the weather has cleared today in Simla. The wind was so strong that it blew the top of tree off in the "Retreat Estrate", the residence of Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler.

NEW C.-IN-C.'S STAFF.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The in-coming Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Beachamp Duff is making appointments to his personal staff and already Lt.-Col. T. E. Scott, 57th Rifles, has been appointed Military Secretary. Col. Scott was recently employed at India Office as Assistant Secretary of the Defence Committee at India Office in London. The other appointments on his staff have not yet been filled up.

MANDALAY CANAL DAMAGED BY FLOOD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

News has been received of a various damage to the Mandalay canal. On the 18th and 19th heavy rains flooded the canal and the water rose to 12ft above the second level and 400ft. of the works have been obliterated. The damages are estimated to cost eight, lakhs.

BAD LIVELIHOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Four young men who were lately arrested at Nowabgunge, Dacca, have been placed under trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Dacca under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code (bad livelihood) for not being able to render a satisfactory account of themselves. The prosecution has been closed. The case is adjourned for cross-examination.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

It has been settled that the Foreign Office will reopen in Delhi on the 1st December.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

One death and one attack of plague were recorded in Bombay city during the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m., on Thursday, out of a total mortality of from all causes. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 86 and for that of the year before 83. The plague attack was reported from Tardeo. There were no fresh cases of either cholera or small-pox during the period under notice. Out of 1,685 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Monday, eleven were found to be plague-infected, eight of these coming from Mandvi.

SERVICES COMMISSION

MILITARY ACCOUNT REORGANISATION.

CIVILIAN OR MILITARY RECRUITMENT?

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The first Committee presided over by Lord Islington resumed evidence this morning and four witnesses were examined.

Mr. W. H. Michael, C.S., Military Financial Adviser to the Government of India and Colonel Marlowe, Military Accountant-General, were the first examined to-day.

Replying to the Chairman, Colonel Marlowe briefly narrated his career and explained the broad details of the changes carried out in the recent reorganisation of the Military Accounts Department. He mentioned that a scheme has been recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State abolishing the Circle System and introducing the Divisional System in the working out of military finance, which will be given effect to from 1st April next year. He also briefly stated the system as it worked before Lord Kitchener's scheme of reorganisation came into effect.

Mr. Michael explained that the present scheme was intended to avoid the overlapping of the duties of the Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller and to do away with the middle parties.

In reply to another question, Colonel Marlowe said that nothing had happened during the last four years to make him think that the present civilian recruitment should be replaced by military recruitment.

Lord Islington: If the present civilian organisation of the Military Accounts Department is continued, is there any reason why this department and the Indian Finance Department should not be combined for purposes of recruitment?

Colonel Marlowe: No.

Mr. Michael: But on the whole, it might be simpler and more advantageous."

Lord Islington: Should recruitment then be made in part in India?

Colonel Marlowe: There would be no harm, probably it would be better as men in India have a better knowledge of Indian conditions. At present, the Secretary of State fills all the appointments by recruitment in England, and as a matter of fact Indians are excluded.

Answering further questions, Colonel Marlowe said it would be an exaggeration to say that Deputy Examiners did the duties of the higher officers without the latter's pay and status, and explained his answer by giving particular instances.

SECOND COMMITTEE.

PROSPECTS IN POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.

The second Committee under the presidency of Lord Ronaldshay to-day continued the hearing of evidence from the Post and Telegraph Departments.

The first witnesses were Mr. C. Streatfield-James, Director of Telegraphs, United Provinces, and Mr. J. C. Thomas the Director, Traffic Branch, Telegraph Department, who were examined jointly.

Mr. Streatfield-James said he had not been consulted in the drawing up of the Amalgamation Scheme which it was proposed to put into operation.

Mr. Thomas said he had knowledge of the scheme.

Asked if he was of opinion that the scheme guaranteed the interests and prospects of officers, he said the question was very difficult to answer.

Questioned with regard to appointment under the scheme to the Engineering Branch, the witnesses said that they urged that three-fourths of the appointments should be of men from England instead of the suggested half from India and half from England. Also, only graduates in science or engineering should be allowed to compete. In India, men had no opportunity of getting a sound technical training. The men appointed from India could be sent Home for training. Officers in the Department had now to pick up their knowledge as best as they could. Witness agreed that both European and Indian officers could be on the same level.

Replying to a question concerning study-leave, witness said that when a man had been in India four or five years he got rusty and he should be compelled to go Home for say, six months to study. Outlining the principle briefly, the witness said that half-pay and expenses should be given to the man taking study-leave. He should be required to furnish reports and show progress. In his memorandum, witness complained that owing to the shortage of the reserve staff or some other cause they could not take the full leave they had earned. They advocated the time scale instead of grading in promotion.

FIRST COMMITTEE.

COLONEL MARLOWE'S EXAMINATION.

Replying to a question of Lord Islington regarding the pay and pensions of civilian officers of the Military Finance Department, Mr. Michael strongly urged that whatever would be recommended for officers of the Finance Department, Ordinary Branch, should apply to the civilian officers of military finance, their duties and responsibilities being the same.

Mr. Gokhale—There are twenty four deputy examiner's—how many of them are Europeans and Anglo-Indian."

Col. Marlowe,—"Only two of them are Indians, and this is due to the fact that till some time ago we promoted Europeans in preference to Indians. Mr. Barrow, Comptrollel-General, some years ago drew attention to this and since then Indians have been promoted."

Mr. Gokhale,—"As time goes on will there be a greater employment of Indians"?

Col. Marlow—I think so.

Mr. Gokhale,—Below the Deputy Examiners are the Superintendents—what is their pay and number?

Col. Marlowe—Their pay is Rs. 400/500 and their number is eighteen.

Mr. Gokhale,—How many Indians?

Col. Marlowe—Four.

Mr. Gokhale—The promotion to Deputy Examiners would be from among these men?

Col. Marlowe—Yes.

Mr. Gokhale—So that if the Government of India had accepted your proposal that Superintendents should be made Examiners the field of selection for Indians would have been very limited.

Col. Marlowe—Yes.

Mr. Gokhale—Is there any proportion of higher appointments fixed for men promoted from the subordinate ranks?

Col. Marlowe—No.

Mr. Gokhale,—In what time does an Indian become a Deputy Eraminer?

Col. Marlowe,—They are not old at the time if we may judge from the case of the two Indians who have obtained that rank.

Mr. Gokhale—How would the appointment of an Indian direct by the Secretary of State be taken?

Col. Marlowe—In course of time there would be no objection to taking Indians educated at the British Universities though at present there will be some friction as the British Army Officer is very touchy.

In reply to Mr. Madge's question whether there was any such opinion prevalent among Army officers that civilians lacked familiarity and organisation and were not of very high social status. Col. Marlowe said it was very difficult to answer that question On the whole there was every reason to be satisfied.

SECOND COMMITTEE.

Streatfield James in reply to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said that though theoretical education in engineering could be obtained in the Indian colleges there was little or no opportunity to gain very much needed practical knowledge. The only way to give them practical knowledge was to send them to England. One of the ways in which the witness had not been able to take full advantage of privilege leave was that he had waited for three years in order to get three years holiday altogether. Sometimes when officers did this they could not be spared when holidays fell due.

Ramsay Macdonald—Do you think that the fact you could not take full privilege leave was your fault or the Government's when you wait for three years.

Witness—Strictly speaking I suppose it is mine.

Replying to Sir Murray Hammick witness said it would be economical and advantageous to train men at Home. At present men only knew of engineering and those who came out with knowledge got rusty at the end of four or five years.

P. H. Mittra, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, Lucknow Division, disagreed with the previous witness as to the necessity of training in England. The training to be obtained in India was sufficient. In cross-examination witness admitted that the amount of practical training to be obtained in Indian colleges was very slight. Is that sufficient for the telegraphs,—he was asked. "Oh yes, it is quite sufficient for the Telegraphs," he replied amid laughter. Witness in examination had complained of inadequate travelling and transfer expenses. He had been in Burma nine months and his transfer back had cost him over Rupees 800. In cross-examination he said the transfer was made at his own request. This closed the evidence from this Department.

FIRST COMMITTEE.

Mr. Playne of the Military Accounts Department and Clutterbuck of the Imperial Forest Service, Conservator of Forests, the United Provinces, were the last two witnesses examined to-day. Mr. M. Hill, Chief Conservator of Forests C. P. was attached as co-opted member representing the Imperial Forest Service and Mr. G. T. Walker, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests representing Provincial Forest Service.

Lord Islington:—What do you think of the appointment of Indians to the Imperial Forest Service.

Mr. Clutterbuck:—I do not think Indians rejoice in physical work as Europeans do.

Q.: But suppose an Indian did want to enter this Service?

A.: An Indian boy at home might (failing to get anything better) take up an appointment in it as a source of livelihood, but this would be disastrous.

In reply to Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Clutterbuck said, that the present strength of the Imperial Service was nineteen which would be increased to thirty-two under the new proposal two of whom would remain as Conservators of Forests and the remaining Deputy Conservators and Superintendents.

Q.: Would twenty per cent. of additional posts to be created be set apart for the Provincial Service?

A.: No.

Q.: How many of the appointments will be made over to the Provincial Service?

A.: No particular proportion. There are three Extra Deputy Conservators who may be promoted to the Imperial Service.

Q.: So the strength of the Imperial Service has remained the same since the Public Commission of 1887.

A.: No. It was twenty-one then. It is nineteen now.

In answer to Sir Valentine Chirol witness said that the present state of forestry in India did not afford sufficient material for scientific development as in Europe. The Commission adjourned till to-morrow morning at 1-30.

SECOND COMMITTEE.

Evidence from the Geological Survey of India was given by H. H. Hayden, Director of the Department. Witness said he had little hope that good workers could be recruited from India for many years to come. In England a boy's interests and surroundings gave him a wonderful elementary knowledge of geology, but in India that was not the case. Nevertheless a certain amount of progress had been made. Training was only possible in England. In witness's opinion the whole system of education in blementary science in India was wrong and until it was altered he could not see how first-class geologists could be produced. Witness urged increased salaries for officers in his Department, as those already paid were inadequate to return the best men. A geologist had a real commercial value after eight years service and it was his experience that commercial inducements caused men to leave the Department. He asked that it should be made worthwhile for these men to stay in the Service and by giving an increased income he believed it would be quite probable to secure good men who did not care so much for increment in pay so long as they could live and work in a country of great interest to them. Witness did not suggest entering into open competition with commercial concerns for the services of geologists.

The Commission rose for the day.

VICEROY AT GERSOPPA.

VIEW OF FAMOUS FALLS UNDER MARINE SEARCHLIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JOG, Nov. 4.

Their Excellencies and party arrived at Shimoga at 2-15 yesterday, and were met at the station by Sir Hugh Daly, Resident at Mysore, Captain Hogg, Colonel Jones, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and other officials of the Mysore State.

Motors were in waiting at the station to take the party to the Gersoppa Falls, a disance of sixty-five miles, where His Highness had a camp prepared overlooking the falls on the Mysore side of the river. Each village along the route had put up numbers of triumphal arches across the road and painted the peepul trees with one white and two red bands, which is a sign of greeting peculiar to Mysore. The road wound through the most beautiful scenery with thick bamboo jungles and paddy fields on either side until the Sharasvati river was reached. Here the motors were left and the party after crossing on a ferry proceeded to the camp about a mile and a half distant in Mysore Transport tongas.

Their Excellencies reached the camp at 5-30 p.m. where a guard-of-honour of the Mysore Imperial Lancers was drawn up.

Adequately to describe the Jog Falls would be impossible, the river which is about 250 yards wide goes over a chasm 960 feet in depth in four distinct falls. The Raja, which is the nearest to the British India side, pours in an unbroken column sheer to a depth of 830 feet; it is met half way down by the Roarer. The Rocket and La Dame Blanche near the Mysore bank are less imposing, being broken at several points in their fall. The bungalow in which Their Excellencies reside stands in a clearing on the Mysore bank facing the four falls and on a level with them.

Last night, after dinner, a marine searchlight was turned on to the falls, Mr. Beames, Electrical Engineer to H. H. the Maharaja, causing a most picturesque effect by placing large plates of colored glass in front of the lens. The searchlight gave out a concentrated ray of between eighteen and twenty thousand candle power and this arrived from America only a few days ago.

Their Excellencies will remain at the camp to-day leaving for Mysore to-morrow at midday.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has expressed its opinion of the proposed revision of the Calcutta Municipality Act.

The Chamber is strongly opposed to any increase in the number of members of the Corporation except on the understanding that a system of three co-ordinate authorities be maintained, that a Municipal Commissioner be appoined by Government as in Bombay and that powers vested in Municipal Commissioners be in all respects as extensive as those entrusted, to the Bombay Commissioner. With the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner the post of President or chairman of Corporation should be filled by election. A strong general or managing Committee should be one of the three co-ordinate authorities and that two-thirds of its members should be appointed by the Corporation and one-third by the local Government.

The Chamber thinks that with an elected Chairman business at meetings of the Corporation would be more speedily disposed of than it is at present. Regarding Mahomedan representation, the Chamber suggests that one-fourth of the Ward Commissioners should be Mahomedans. As regards the European community, the Chamber ought to be represented by six members, and that representation should be accorded to the European Defence Association.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

COMING MEETING AT COIMBATORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The eighth meeting of the Board of Agriculture will meet at Coimbatore on the 8th December and conclude on the 13th.

On the first day there will be an opening address and the formation of sub-committees, and the following day will be given up to sub-committees' meetings.

The following is the Agenda for the subsequent days of the sittings:—

Wednesday, 10th.—The programmes of the work of the Imperial Department of Agriculture and of the Imperial bacteriologist. The programme of work of the provincial, agricultural and veterinary departments and of native states departments of Agriculture. (A) Cattlebreedings and (B) Food and Fodder-supply. The best means of investigating the relative feeding values of Indian Cattle-foods, how the energies of the Veterinary Department can best be utilized for the dissemination of preventives against Cattle disease and the introduction of prophylactic measures.

Thursday, 11th.—The best means of bringing improved methods of agriculture to the notice of cultivators; the Indian Sugar Industry; Rice—a preliminary discussion of the work already done in the various provinces on this crop, and the consideration of a working scheme for future investigations so as to prevent overlapping.

Friday, 12th.—Agricultural Education; soil denudation by rainfall and drainage conservation of soil moisture; fruit culture in the various provinces.

Saturday, 13th.—The dairying industry of India; how should the various scientific and commercial problems involved be attacked.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 4.

The last party of the Transportation Section of No. 11 party, Survey of India, arrived by train from Lashio en route to Mergui. The party consists of a caravan of eighty ponies with Chinese muleteers.

THE STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

1,500 STRIKERS COURT ARREST.

TO BE OVER THE TRANSVAAL BORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VOLKSRUST, Nov. 3.

Fifteen hundred Indian strikers from Newcastle concentrated and encamped at Charlestown on Sunday. There was no disturbance. Mr. Gandhi contemplates moving the 1,500 men to court arrest on the Transvaal border.

ACTIVE SUPPORT FROM CLERGY.

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram from Mr. Gandhi of South Africa:—"Five thousand are on strike, of whom four thousand have to be fed including three hundred women and six hundred children. Three hundred are in jail and two hundred more have been arrested. Fifteen hundred strikers are at Charlestown, and the rest are gathering at Newcastle prior to crossing the border to court arrest. There is growing enthusiasm among the strikers. The clergy in many places are moving to secure the redress of our grievances."

DOUBLE STAFF TOUR.

POONA AND MHOW DIVISIONS TO TAKE PART.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 4.

Very interesting and important military operations in the way of a double staff tour between the 5th (Mhow) and 6th (Poona) Divisions will take place from the 24th to the 26th instant, under the direction of Lieut.-General Sir John Eccles Nixon, K.C.B., Commanding the Southern Army.

The officers concerned in the double staff tour will assemble by the afternoon of the 23rd instant. The directing staff at Chandor, the Northland party at Malegaon in the Southern Maharatta country and the Southland part at Nasik. The general ideas have not yet been published but so far as can be gathered the operations will be maintained by two divisions, viz., the Northland (red) Division and the Southland (blue) Division.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Eccles Nixon will be the director of the Northland Division and Lieut.-General Sir A. H. Barrett, K.C.B., of the Southland Division.

The directing staff will consist of, in addition to the directing Major Beach, R.E., staff officer, Brigadier-General Money, C.B., and Major C. L. Gregory, Assistant Directors, Major Hopwood, 33rd Cavalry. The narrative officer, Capt. E. J. Nixon, A.D.C., and two officers are to be nominated later to officiate as Assistant Directors, administrative staff and medical services.

The Northland staff will include three Infantry Brigades under command respectively of the J.O.C., Nasirabad Brigade, G.O.C., Jubbulpore Brigade, and G.O.C. Jhansi Brigade.

The Southland Division will be commanded by General Sir Arthur Barrett who will have for his A.-D.-C., Lieut. Lawrence, 60th Rifles, and the following staff:—Colonel R. A. Gamble, General Staff; Major G. A. Saunders, General Staff; Captain G. W. Cochron, 81st Pioneers; Major J. H. M. Davie, D.A.A.G.; Col. L. W. Shakespear, A.Q.M.G.; Colonel Baddeley, Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel Cleve, Commanding 10th Brgades A.F.A., Major Grant 127 Bal. A. D. Army Signal, Colonel Palin, C.I.E., Assistant Director, S. and T., Major Browne Mason, Director of Medical Stores.

The Southland Cavalry Brigade will be under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pollard, 29th Lancers and the three Infantry Brigades under General Aitken (Poona), General Dobbie C. B. (Ahmednagar), and General Fry (Belgaum).

FINANCE MINISTER AT DELHI.

VISIT CONNECTED WITH BANK FAILURES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer, Finance Member of Council, has arrived here this morning on a short visit.

It is believed that his visit is in connection with the recent Bank failures. Delhi has a small European banking community and the Comptroller and Auditor-General has also his head-quarters here.

Sir William Meyer returns to Simla to-morrow.

HOME AND EDUCATION MEMBERS' TOUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler and the Sir Reginald Caraddock who were here on a short visit have left Delhi. The member for education has returned to Simla and the home member has proceeded on his cold weather tour in the Central Provices, Bengal and the Andamans.

THE PEOPLES BANK.

DIRECTORS' APPEAL REJECTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

In the Chief Court to-day Justice Rattigan rejected the appeal of the Directors of the Peoples Bank from the order of the District Judge, Lahore, appointing a provisional Official Liquidator.

A GOLD WAR RESERVE.

SIR EDWARD HOLDEN'S VIEWS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Sir Edward Holden, lecturing at the Birmingham University, while acknowledging that private bankers held gold to a large amount, urged that it was insufficient for a crisis, and suggested the disclosing of gold holding in the balance sheet at least once a year. Since the Morocco difficulty Germany had increased gold in the Reichsbank by about twenty millions sterling. The total amount of gold in the Reichsbank and War Chest was seventy millions sterling It behoved England to take up the question of a war reserve in gold as seriously as Germany had done.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

CHESHIRES BEAT NORFOLKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 4.

Two more games were played this evening, in continuation of the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, the first between the Cheshires from Jubbulpore and the Norfolks from Belgaum and the second between two G. I. P. Railway teams from Bombay and Poona respectively.

The match between the Cheshires and Norfolks was the more evenly contested of the two, both sides being well matched, exchanges being rapid and Cheshires only scoring by reason of their accurate shooting. The Cheshires scored three goals in the first half, the Norfolks having hard luck in not finding the net. In the second period the Norfolks gave a much better account of themselves. They were repeatedly within the Cheshire territory and the struggle was keen and exciting. Nothing further, however, was scored the game ending in a win for the Cheshires by three goals to the Norfolks nil.

The other game, between the G. I. P. Railway teams from Bombay and Poona was somewhat one-sided. The Bombay team scored four goals in the first half and two more in the second period to which Poona replied with one goal in the second half, just after one of their team been injured and retired. The game thus ended Bombay 6 goals, Poona 1 goal.

A CURIOUS CASE.

MILL ENGINEER CHARGED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

At Barrackpore to-day Robert O'Brien Engineer, Alexandra Jute Mill, was fined Rs. 150 for kicking Rash Bohari Neogy, a paint mistree, who subsequently died. The alternative was three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that when the accused entered the paint shop in which Rash Behari was working he pushed him and kicked him then slapped or struck him about the head and finally kicked him again The kicks were in the lower part of the body. The medical evidence indicated that the deceased's death was due to the rupture of the spleen, and that it was ruptured by contact with some hard substance. The medical evidence also showed that the deceased's spleen was so enlarged that its weight was three times the normal weight and that it was friable, consequently only slight force was required to rupture it. The accused could not be charged with murder or culpable homicide, as the assault alleged was quite insufficient to cause death of a healthy man, and there was no proof that the accuse dknew the condition of the deceased's spleen.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's Tour in the Southern Mahratta Country:—

Date. Nov.	Station.		Standard Time.	Remarks.
1	Mahableshwar	Dep.	7-30a.m.	.. by Motor. Private departure
	Poona	Arr.	11-30 a.m.	
	SPECIAL TRAIN.			
	Poona	Dep.	12-27 p.m.	
	Sholapur	Arr.	5-35 p.m.	Public arrival.
13	Halt.			
14	Sholapur	Dep.	10-0 a.m.	Private departure
	Hotgi Junction	Arr.	10-30 a.m.	
	CHANGE TO METRE GAUGE.			
	SPECIAL TRAIN.			
	Hotgi Junction	Dep.	11-0 a.m.	
	Bijapur	Arr.	2-20 p.m.	Public arrival.
15	Halt.			
16	Bijapur	Dep.	10-0 p.m.	
17	Dharwar	Arr.	8-0 a.m.	Private arrival.
		Dep.	10-0 p.m.	Halt at a quiet siding.
	Ranibennur	Arr.	7-0 a.m.	
		Dep.	10-0 p.m.	Halt at a quiet siding.
	Hubli	Arr.	8-0 a.m.	
		Dep.	1-30 p.m.	
	Belgaum	Arr.	6-0 p.m.	Public arriva'
20	..			
21	Halt.			
22				
23	Belgaum	Dep.	7-55 a.m.	Private departure
		Arr.	9-15 a.m.	Private arrival.
	Gokak	Dep.	11-30 a.m.	
		Arr.	1-26 p.m.	
	Kudchi	Dep.	2-0 p.m.	Luncheon.
	Kolhapur	Arr.	5-0 p.m.	Private arrival.
24	Halt.			
25	Kolhapur	Dep.	9-0 p.m.	Private departure
26	Poona	Arr.	6-35 a.m.	
	CHANGE TO BROAD GAUGE.			
	SPECIAL TRAIN.			
	Poona	Dep.	7-15 a.m.	
	Byculla	Dep.	11-13 a.m.	
	Bombay (Vic. Ter.)	Arr	11-30 a.m.	Public arrival.

HIS EXCELLENCY will be accompanied by—*HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON. MR. R E. GIBSON, I.C.S., Private Secretary. MAJOR J.G. GREIG, C.I.E., Military Secretary. CAPTAIN T. C. LUCAS, R.A.M.C., Surgeon. CAPTAIN K. O. GOLDIE, Aide-de-Camp. CAPTAIN E.B. EGERTON, Aide-de-Camp.

HER EXCELLENCY AND CAPTAIN GOLDIE will go as far as Bijapur only.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE:
MAHABLESHWAR,
4th November 1913.

TANTRIC WORSHIPPER DISILLUSIONED.

DEVOTED WIFE SACRIFICED.

AMAZING ALLEGATIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Extraordinary allegations in a murder case are reported from a village near Burdwan.

The disciple of a Sanayasi had for some time been learning the system of Tantric worship from his guru and to complete his studies needed a corpse. Being unable to procure one, he proposed to his wife that she should help him in his studies by surrendering her life. He assured her he would restore her directly he had finished his worship.

The devoted wife went at midnight with her husband to the cremation ground and there, it is alleged, with her assent, he cut her into two and commenced worship to Kali. When he had finished he spent several times trying to restore her and then ran away.

The police have not yet traced him, they have arrested his brother, who has been released on bail.

D.-G. OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell, Director-General of post and telegraphs, who came down to Delhi to give evidence before the Public Service Commission was examined yesterday by Lord Ronaldshay's Comittee. He leaves to-night for Lahore and subsequently visits Bombay, Madras and Calcutta returning to Simla on the 20th November.

Other officers of the posts and telegraphs who are here include Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Styam, Mr. Ivor Thomas and Mr. Cooke.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BYCULLA STATION

On Monday night, one Jijabai, a Hindu woman, aged about fifty years went to the Byculla Station to see some of her relatives off by the Poona Passenger. She entered their compartment and remained inside talking to them till the train began to move when she hurriedly tried to jump off on to the platform. In doing so, her foot slipped off the foot-board and she fell between the platform and the moving train. On being picked up after the train had moved out of the platform she was found unconscious. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she soon expired.

An inquest was held at the morgue yesterday on her dead body by the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk when the jury returned a verdict that death was due to concussion of the brain by an accidental fall.

REPORTED THEFT.

Samsudin Lukmanji, a dealer in ironware and residing in Mutton Street reports that ornaments to the value of Rs. 950 were stolen from his cupboard on Monday between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. He states that the door of his room as well as the cupboard had been opened with a duplicate key.

BAD ADVICE.

On Tuesday night, one Bhagubai a Hindu woman aged about twenty-five and living at Duncan Road, complained to a relative of hers that she was suffering from chronic diarrhoea and an acute pain in the stomach. He advised her to try opium and so she purchased four annas worth and swallowed the entire lot. No sooner had she taken the dose than she began to feel drowsy and giddy and so had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital. It is reported she is now doing well.

A DYER COMMITS SUICIDE.

The adjourned enquiry touching the death of Kassam Haji Mahomed, a dyer, was concluded yesterday at the morgue by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner. The deceased who was twenty-seven years of age and had been residing with his mistress at Falkland Road had been in the habit of leading an extravagant and dissipated life. He was also fond of eating cocaine and drinking heavily. He had squandered all his money and was heavily involved in debt to meet which he had sold his house. On the 23rd of October, as already reported, the deceased on returning fell down in a swoon and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died after being admitted. The deceased when he fainted, held a packet containing some white stuff in his hand which proved to be cyanide of potassium. The contents of his stomach were sent to the Chemical Analyser who discovered some poison in his stomach.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by taking cyanide of potassium.

Boiler Inspection Department.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Referring to "Efficiency's" letter published in your issue of the 24th instant, the proposal to place the Boiler Inspection Department under a representative commission, is both sensible and opportune. I should like to see it introduced on this side of India for in Bengal both the Smoke Department and the Boiler Inspection are successfully worked by such commissions. Why should not both be similarly worked in this Presidency, as both departments were copied from Bengal?

A system in which the Principal is dependent on a subordinate for technical knowledge and advice obviously has drawbacks and the subordinate in time is liable to become despotic. Is it fair that the mill industry of this Presidency should be mulcted in the large sum it annually is to maintain a system which is unsatisfactory, when a cheaper and more satisfactory one at one twentieth the present cost is at hand? A representative commission would, as is proved in the Smoke Nuisance Department, administer the department quite as satisfactorily and at approximately, one-twentieth the cost.—Yours, etc.,

SHAREHOLDER.

Nov. 2.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

VAKILS' ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURE ON MAIDAN ADVOCATED.

Mr. Manekji Dorabji Kanga, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Vakils' Association has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay:—

"I am directed by the Bombay Vakils' Association to place the following facts before H. E. the Governor-in-Council for favourable consideration. The Association regrets to find that in selecting the old General Post Office premises for the temporary housing of the Small Causes Courts and its staff due consideration has not been given to the convenience and requirements of the Bench, the Bar, the staff and the frequenters of the Court whose number is very large. The area allotted for the Court and office purposes is so limited that we anticipate that when the work of the Courts is in full swing there will not be even sufficient standing room available for the public or even the members of the Bar. There is no room however small where the pleaders could robe themselves or confer with their clients. A common room for pleaders and other practitioners is a necessary adjunct of all Law Courts, and the inconvenience caused to them and the public alike by the absence of such a room can be appreciated only by those who are familiar with the every-day practice of a lawyer's business. Further the area assigned for the purposes of the Court is so limited that a separate godown for storing attached property will have to be hired at a considerable distance from the Court premises. It might appear at first sight a matter of indifference as to where a godown should be situated, but our every-day experience leaves no room for doubt as to the amount of inconvenience which will be caused to the Judges and parties alike by reason of the distance between the Court premises and the godown whenever property brought into Court in execution of decrees is claimed by a third party which is oftener than not the case. It is essential to produce the property before the trying Judge for identification by the claimant and his witnesses.

INCONVENIENCE TO PLEADERS.

The entrance to the Court rooms are so narrow that even at a time when the Courts had very light boards the pleaders and the public had to elbow their way into the Court rooms and we are sure that after the present vacation when the boards are expected to be exceptionally heavy owing to the stoppage of work during the last two months, this inconvenience will be even so much greater. The office staff also have to work under immense difficulties and amidst most uncomfortable surroundings of which an adequate idea could be had only by personal inspection when the Court is in full working order.

"INDISCRIMINATE PUBLIC CLAMOUR."

"Much as we appreciate the difficulties of the Government in selecting a suitable site within a very limited space of time, we cannot help remarking that the claims of the Bench, the Bar, and the litigating public have throughout been ignored or otherwise sacrificed to indiscriminate public clamour. We are afraid that this attitude of Government is due to the fact that those entrusted with the work of selecting a suitable plan for the location of the Court, namely, the P. W. D. have absolutely no conception of the routine or the requirements of the Court. Hence we desire to impress upon H. E. the Governor-in-Council the necessity of securing a site which would be acceptable to all concerned. Though we have no official information on the subject we have good reasons to believe that the efforts of the learned Chief Judge to secure the Elphinstone Middle School premises have proved fruitless. Even now we venture to submit that no ready building would be so eminently suitable as this one. Of course the school would have to be provided for elsewhere but the difficulty of locating a school in another house would not be so great as in the case of a Court house. Should it not, however, be possible to locate the Court in the School building we would respectfully invite the attention of H. E. the Governor-in-Council to the necessity of having the new temporary premises somewhere either at Kalbadevi or Princess Street, locality. The bulk of the litigants comes from what is known as the native town and the said locality is so centrally situated as to be convenient to the majority of the frequenters of the Court.

A VAKILS' LOCALITY.

"Moreover, through quite a generation and more the Vakils resorting to the Courts have established themselves in the said locality and their inevitable dispersal in the case of the Courts being located in another locality will be prejudicial both to the profession and to the public. The solicitors and barristers who so frequently attend these Courts have their offices and chambers in the Fort and these also have found the Kalbadevi locality to be so convenient as to admit of their attendance in the High Court as also in the Small Causes Court without any harm to their work. In the last resort we would impress upon H. E. the Governor-in-Council, the desirability of building a temporary structure on the maidan site. My Association are aware of the feeling against the use of the maidan for building purposes, but they have no hesitation in saying that as said above, the interest of the commercial community have been sacrificed to the indiscriminate clamour of the sporting public, which, after all, is very limited indeed. Moreover the plot suggested is on the extreme edge of the maidan and so interspersed with wells and trees that not a single cricketer or other sportsman is found playing there at any time. Under the circumstances the Association respectfully suggest firstly the speedy removal of the Court from its present quarters, which are all that a Court should not be, and secondly the selection of a site in the said locality only—as it is the only one which would be convenient and acceptable to all parties who have ever anything to do with the Courts."

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Calcutta's Moral.

"The Statesman".—The financial crisis through which Bombay is now passing will serve many useful purposes. It will free the commerce of that city from some of those dubious and risky undertakings which are a constant menace to sober, well-conducted business. It will also give a salutary check to the feverish speculation which seems to be a chronic feature of the Bombay share market. These chastening processes are usually painful. They mean the collapse of financial magnates and too often they bring undeserved calamity to honest concerns. But the beneficial results are worth the cost. A series of heavy failures is a more effective warning of the evils of gambling than any legislation which could possibly be framed. Apart, however, from the value of a sharp lesson on the dangers of reckless speculation, which will chiefly benefit Bombay, the financial troubles are not without their moral for the Government of India. A proposal to establish a State Bank is being vigorously advocated. Into the merits of the scheme it is unnecessary to enter at present. But it is not inopportune to point out that if a State Bank is to be established, the critical situation in Bombay has a direct bearing upon the choice of a location for the new institution. Strong and irrefragable reasons exist for placing the head-quarters of the Bank in Calcutta.

Communal Representation.

"Comrade" (of Delhi).—But communal individuality cannot manifestly be had for mere aspiration. It represents the fruit of sustained and united efforts of a community that is moved by common ideals. Self-preservation in a world of struggle and rivalry is a matter of intellectual and moral equipment. The greatest need of the Mussalmans is, therefore, to prepare themselves intellectually and morally for the struggle that they have to face. This consideration ultimately resolves itself into a need for the development of a type of education that would evolve virile, energetic, and strong personalities.

"Ludicrous," "Trivial" and "Stupendous."

"The Englishman."—Ludicrous and trival as is the immediate cause of the withdrawal of the Aga Khan and Mr. Ameer Ali from a position of authority in the Moslem League, it marks an event of stupendous significance in the political history of the Moslems of India. It ushers in a new era of stormy agitation and blatant demagogy. It cannot but be regarded as a great misfortune by the bulk of the Indian Mahomedans that two of their most responsible leaders who were mainly instrumental in solidifying the political opinion of their community should have been compelled, by the clamour of an insignificant, irresponsible and inexperienced clique of politicians, to sever their communication with the Moslem League, an organisation which they themselves created. For in spite of the assurances of the Aga Khan to the contrary, it is patent that both he and Mr. Ameer Ali are no longer able to assert their authority in the councils of the League and it is unreasonable to expect them to follow those who have now assumed the command.

Hooliganism in Theatres.

"Indian Daily News".—The Saturday night hooliganism, which now prevails among our "respectable" classes in Calcutta, is so bad that it is almost dangerous to visit any place of entertainment, except, perhaps, the cinemas, who do not have variety shows. We alluded, a few weeks ago, to the scene that took place at a theatre when an outraged husband punched a would-be Don Juan's head. It was an interesting business, but alarming to those people who do not go to theatres to see these sort of brutalities, for the Don Juan is generally half drunk. Last Saturday, a similar scene took place at the Gaiety Theatre in Chowringhee, when the public were treated to a family shindy, very important, no doubt, to the actors in it, but annoying to the audience. This time the entertainment was varied by the "artiste's" punching the head of the public, quite a new departure in theatrical ethics. Now, we see, that there are hooligan children who drive people from the band by their conduct, and someone has had to write to a contemporary about it. What he says is horse sense. No one objects to hooligans in the proper place, except, so far, as they interfere with the enjoyment of ordinary folk out for amusement. Mr. Potnoy kept an excellent establishment which enabled the less coherent patrons of the drama to enjoy themselves immensely, and, as we said, there is a great want of such a place for people who are not in a fit state to behave themselves. We confess, we are rather anxious to see Sir Frederick Halliday back, to exercise a little more firmness about the distinguished (occasionally) hooligans, who are such ornaments of society by day and such disgrace to it at night. At all events, everyone, who goes to a theatre now-a-days, should carry a thick stick, for, one never knows that some drunken husband may not pull one's nose for insulting his wife, mistaking one for a drunken Lothario who sits in the next row of stalls. Mr. Eardley Norton, we see, has explained that this sort of thing is merely harmless fun, but that depends on whether you get your blow in first. If you don't, it isn't fun. It's non-fun as the logicians would say.

The Most Potent Personality.

"Truth."—We may say what we like about Mr. Lloyd George—we generally do—but the more we say the more certain it is that he is far and away the most potent personality in politics at the present moment. The extraordinary interest aroused by his speech at Bedford is only the latest proof of this. It is not easy to see where his power comes from, but I suppose the secret of it lies in his manifest sincerity and disdain of artifice and his way of touching the deeper emotions of the people, which is not so much an art as a gift that comes of sympathy and understanding. It is on the emotional side that he has the advantage of Mr. Churchill, who comes next to him at present among the men who count. Mr. Churchill makes the better speech from the technical point of view—a speech that reads better—but it has more the air of an oratorical effort; less heart about it and more head.

£3 TAX IN NATAL.

HISTORY OF OBJECTIONABLE IMPOST.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the recent cablegrams from South Africa regarding the strike of numbers of Indians in some of the coal mines in Natal, I crave the hospitality of your columns for a few remarks to enable the public to better understand the story of the £3 tax which is the cause of all the present trouble. One of the cablegrams states that the Protector of Immigrants has announced that the Government sometime ago ordered that the tax should not be collected in the case of women. As the public in India is likely to think that this is a great concession on the part of the South African Government towards the thousands of Indians there who are being maltreated by them, it is imperative that the true history of the tax should be unveiled.

Fifty years ago, when Sir George Grey was Governor of Cape Colony, the Durban Corporation begged him "to sanction the introduction of a limited number of coolies or other labourers from the East in aid of the new enterprises on the Coast lands to the success of which sufficient and reliable labour is absolutely essential." An appeal was made to the Indian Government and the Government of India responded to it. The first shipment of Indian contract labour reached Natal on November 16, 1860. The term of contract was them only for three years and at the termination of the period of indenture, Indian labourers were given all facilities to stay on the land which was also given to them free of charge. In addition to this the descendants of such labourers were afforded facilities for education and some of their children became free citizens in full possession of the enjoyment of British citizen rights. Indeed, the Indians did such useful work that the Europeans in South Africa were anxious to persuade them to remain in the colony: and their anxiety to see them remain in the country is clearly manifested by a rule, which was in vogue then, "that no free Indian was entitled to a free passage to India unless he had remained in the country for a *period of ten years.*"

THE 1887 COMMISSION.

The system of Indenture continued till 1866, when it was temporarily suspended. The consequence was that very soon after the suspension of Indentured labour began the ruin of several industries, and once again there was a loud clamour for Indian labour, and in 1874 immigration was resumed. For 15 years after this Natal and other colonies continued to thrive freely on Indian labour. There was again a cry against it, and in 1887 a Commission was appointed to consider the advisability of discontinuing Indian immigration. After making an exhaustive enquiry, among other things, the Commission came to the unanimous conclusion that:—

"The abolition of Indian Immigration would cause industries to decline;

"That absolute and conclusive evidence has been put before the Commission that several industries owe their existence and present condition entirely to Indentured Indian labour and that if the importation of such labour were abolished under present conditions, the industries would decline and in some cases be abandoned entirely.

"Replacing the Indians by natives would possibly raise up wages to a prohibitive figure."

And as a result the supply of Indian labour was continued. This state of things continued till 1895 when a huge outcry against Indian labour was once again raised: and it is a most humiliating fact that this outcry is synchronous with the grant of self-government to South Africa.

According to the Immigration Law Amendment Act of 1885 and the fresh Amendments made to it every Indian immigrant imported into the Province, at the termination of 5 years' indenture has to pay, if he or she wished to remain in the country, in addition to the annual £1 Poll Tax imposed upon every male adult, an annual payment of £3. A similar sum is payable by both male and female offspring from the age of 13 in girls and 16 in the case of boys. When this proposal was discussed, the London "Times" condemned it as 'a state perilous near to slavery.' A Radical London paper described it as 'a monstrous wrong,' an insult to British subjects, a disgrace to its authors, and a slight upon ourselves.'

OBJECT OF TAX.

The object of this iniquitous tax was to compel time-expired Indians and their females to return to India or else to re-indenture. It is an illustration of the 'squeezed orange policy.' There were good men at the time even in Natal, when this Act was passed, who denounced this proposal. Mr. James R. Saunders, a member of the Natal Commission on Indian Immigration, expressed himself as follows:—

"Though the Commission has made no recommendation on the subject of passing a law to force Indians back to India at the expiration of their term of service unless they renew their indentures, I wish to express my strong condemnation of any such ideas, and feel convinced that many who now advocate the plan, when they realise what it means, will reject it as energetically as I do. Stop Indian immigration and face the results, but do not try to do what I can show is a great wrong. What is it but making the best of our servants (the good as well as the bad) and then refusing them the enjoyment of their reward? Forcing them back, (if we could, but cannot,) when their best days have been spent for our benefit—Shylock-like taking the pound of flesh, and Shylock-like, we may rely on its meeting Shylock's reward. Stop Indian immigration if you will; if there are not enough unoccupied houses now, empty more by clearing out Arabs and Indians who live in them, and who add to the productive and consuming power of a less than half-peopled country—. . . . But force men off at the end of their term of service—this the colony cannot do—and I urge on it not to discredit a fair name by trying."

LORD DUFFERIN'S DECISION.

This infamous measure compelling the people to pay a £3 tax met with great opposition and a Commission was sent to induce the Indian Government to agree to a change in the terms of the contracts of indenture. The then Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, (I do not know how to characterise his action) agreed to the proposal to levy the tax, but was good enough to make one condition "that the refusal of the immigrants to return shall not constitute a criminal tax in question was liable to be levied in the case of women and children. But the authorities discovered the flaw and by an Amendment passed in 1893 even women and children were brought under the operation of this abominable tax.

I will not take up your space by relating in detail the gruesome story of the way in which this Act has been worked; I will only point out that the first thing the South African Government did was to disregard the express order of the Government of India "that the refusal of immigrants to return shall not constitute a criminal offence," and every time the tax was levied, if a person pleaded inability to pay the tax he was prosecuted in a Criminal Court, or fined and imprisoned if the tax was not paid still. The tax has operated most harshly and cruelly on women. There are numerous cases on record in which poor and infirm women were dragged to the courts for non-payment of this tax and it is heart-rending to read of some instances in which, though women pleaded utter poverty and inability to pay the tax they were sent to jail *for contempt of the Order of the Court.* The cumulative effect of this tax on the poor Indian community has been to compel them "to starve, live a life of crime, or sell his liberty by re-indenture." I have the authority of the Protector of Immigrants in Durban to state that "most of them re-indenture from sheer necessity and not from choice or any notion of prospective rights." "To take away from this country helpless men and women to distant land, to assign them there to employers in whose choice they have no voice and of whose language, customs, social usages and special civilisation they are entirely ignorant, and to make them work there under a law which they do not understand, which treats their simplest and most natural attempts to escape the ill-treatments as criminal offences—such a system by whatever name it may be called really borders on the servile."

A "DIABOLICAL" ATTEMPT.

This system is bad enough in all conscience, but to force people to re-indenture after a term of five years' slavery, under threat of a £3 tax, is to use the words of Mr. Gokhale a "diabolical" attempt and nothing else. The truth is the policy of Natal has been the policy of throwing away the sucked orange. It has been all along anxious to have Indians serving them as coolies, only as coolies, and that for ever till death alone removes these unfortunate beings from the possession of their earthly masters. The moment an Indian cooly after his period of indenture tries to set himself free and attempts to pursue an independent vocation, his troubles begin and hence all the detailed story of the wrongs and woes which the Indians of Natal narrate against the authorities there. It is no suprise therefore that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale in moving his proposition in the Viceregal Council recommending the prohibition of the Indentured emigration to Natal, spoke out:—

"My Lord, the whole policy to-day, towards Indian population is an utterly selfish and heartless policy, and the only way in which any relief can be obtained is by the Government of India adopting a stern attitude towards the Colony in return."

Ever since 1895, the date when this infamous tax was imposed, it has been objected to; numerous petitions have been sent to the authorities there against the imposition of this tax; numerous cases have come to the court in which people have pleaded inability to pay this tax. Not only men but women have been imprisoned for non-payment of this tax. Noble-minded Europeans in Natal and also some of the exceptional good newspapers there have protested against the iniquity of this tax. For years the agitation against this iniquitous tax has been going on.

AGITATION NOT ENGINEERED BY MR. GHANDI.

I have been at some trouble to draw attention to these facts because I find Mr. Smuts has the brazen effrontery to state that the agitation against this tax has been engineered by Mr. Gandhi, only recently, to induce the Natal Indians to join the Passive Resistance struggle. The wrongs which the Boer has inflicted on the Indians in South Africa for years have been many. But the greatest wrong which General Smuts has inflicted not only on the British Indians in South Africa but on the entire population of this country is the insult which he offers to Mr. Gandhi in this matter. And between the wily Boer and the saintlike Gandhi every citizen, be he Indian or British, will be able to prefer. I can only say that not only myself, but large numbers of my countrymen have read with great indignation the attempt made by a responsible Minister of the South African Union Government to disingenuously explain away a promise made in all solemnity.

The insult is great, the injury deep. It is the Government of India that is responsible for the introduction of indentured labour in Natal in 1860; it is the Government of India that encouraged on behalf of the South Africans to induce people in India to gather in large numbers and serve them as coolies; it is the Government of India that in a moment of,—what shall I call it?—weakness, permitted the passing of the infamous Act of 1895 which compelled every Indian either to pay a tax of £3 or to re-indenture if he wished to live in Natal; it is the Government of India therefore that is responsible for this present situation. It is for them and the Imperial Government, which has certainly not played a very glorious part in this affair, to set right this great wrong.

Upon the manner in which the Government of India and the Imperial Government will settle this matter will depend the claims of British rule for even-handed justice and equal rights to all British subjects. For, to use the words of Lord Morley, "People in India would ask whether it was not want of will, rather than want of power which led the British Government to stay its hand." That the Imperial Government should submit tacitly to the tyrannical and cruel oppression now being exercised by the Transvaal Government on the British Indians in South Africa would be, to borrow the language of Sir George Birdwood, "to connive at an insult, a lie and a cheat, and the basest act of Imperial ingratitude, and cowardice."

Madras, Nov. 1.

Yours, etc.,
G. A. NATESAN.

WORKING OF THE NEW INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—A recent Bombay Government Resolution on the working in the Bombay Presidency, during 1912, of the New Indian Factories Act, discloses among others, the following points of general interest, viz:—The number of Factories regulated under the New Act was 687 being 84 in excess of previous year. The number of Factory operatives increased by 22,501. A considerable number of Factories remained uninspected; but Government hope that the appointment of an additional Inspector, a marked improvement may result in the record inspection work. It is not stated, however, whether non-export Inspector such as overworked Collectors, Subordinate Revenue Officers and Medical Officers, have yet been relieved of their duties as ex-officio Factory Inspectors as in previous years. Nor is it mentioned what increase in percentage of visits over previous inspection there has been in the case of each Factory visited under the new Regulation. With the poor, the illterate and voiceless and the timid working men of India who cannot protect themselves by means of Unions and in other ways as their brethren in England can, and to safeguard whose interests a paternal Government has had to interfere and introduce beneficient reto interfere and introduce beneficent reforms in the shape of this new Factory legislation, it is of the utmost importance that inspection efficiency here should be higher than in the resourceful West, and surprise visits to Factories made oftener. The public therefore, would like to know how the fixed standard of inspection per factory in India compares with that in Great Britain. Considerable difficulty, it appears, had been experienced in the identification of certified children who succeed, it is said, in securing fresh certificates under false names. Mill jobbers as well as parents of children are, it is thought, participators in the fraud. Some 13,000 passes are reported to have been issued in a year for children in Bombay, whilst the average number in daily employment in Factories is only 4,300, which "shows that duplicate certificates must frequently be obtained by misrepresentation." "It is hard to see" says the Collector of Bombay, "what further measures can be successful in stopping the fraud."

The authorities, you will note, Sir, confess that inspection work had been unsatisfactory, and yet it is found that when an Inspector proceeds on leave for a quarter or so, no endeavour is made to fill up the last place. This happened in August last when one of those officers was made to act for his senior *in addition to his own duties.* Messrs. Snowdown, Smith and Jowett—labour Members of Paliament—asked in the House of Commons in 1911, whether natives Inspection work in this country under the spection work in this Country under the much wider soope of the new Indian Factories Act, to which replies were given, in general terms, that probably no additional Inspectors would be wanted by the authorities in India and in that any case no Indian expert Inspectors were necessary because the bulk of Factory Managers, Officers and Foremen, were Europeans. I ventured to place the real facts before the public, quoting figures to show that instead of European Officers forming the majority in Indian Factories they numbered about 22 per cent. only, whilst 78 per cent. were Indians. When the truth was published it was hoped that in view of the Official replies given to Hon'ble Members, natives of India would be invited and encouraged to help the authorities in efficient inspection work, as Indians of good status and education were nowadays encouraged in other Departments of administration. Upto now, however, there is no sign whatever of experienced natives being selected who could be associated for old work with the Inspectors under the old regime as well as with the new men who have been imported as probationers;—no sign yet of men being selected on the spot who are of the same creed and who speak the same languages as the Factory hands, and who are above all, conversant with Indian Factory life from Foreman to the lowest grade worker and who would naturally be opposed to tricks and evasions and who could be depended on for honest and loyal service.

The working of the new Indian Factories Act may probably come in for at least a passing enquiry at the Public Service Commission now sitting in India, when the Labour Member of Parliament the Hon'ble Mr. Ramsay Macdonald— one of the Members of the Commission—would do us no small service by mission would do us no small service by kindly looking into this matter.—Yours, etc.,

Yours, etc.,
S. K. BOLE,
Secretary, Indian Working Men's Association.

November, 4.

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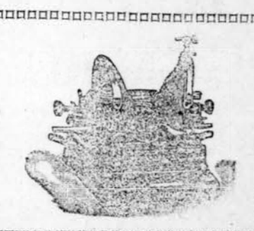

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GREAT COLLIERY DISASTER

VIGIL OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.

THRILLING RESCUE WORK.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired as follows from Cardiff on Tuesday 15th October with, reference to the terrible colliery disaster at Senghenydd in Wales:—

—A shattered engine-house, its stout timber and ironwork rent and twisted, the slab of corrugated iron forming its roof suspended fantastically in mid-air, and an acrid smell of smoke are the only outward evidence of what may prove to be the most appalling catastrophe ever experienced in the British coalfields.

Six hundred yards below the surface more than 400 men are entombed in a burning mine, and to-night the experienced mining engineers who are discussing their fate are murmuring, "No hope." All day long rescue parties have been down the shaft of the adjoining pit endeavouring to fight the flames which broke out in succession to the explosion, but although they had made some progress the fire was still burning to-night.

Of those in the pit at the moment when the explosion occurred few have been brought to the surface, and practically all hope of rescuing the others has been abandoned. Those who escaped instant death at the moment of the explosion have since, it is feared, been overwhelmed by the deadly after-damp and gas which would steal on them when the ventilating system became choked.

It was a few minutes past eight o'clock this morning when the roar of the explosion sent a tremor through the little Aber Valley, an offshoot of the Rhymney Valley, where the Universal Colliery is situated. A great column of smoke shot upwards from the mouth of the Lancaster Pit and carried into the air with it a shower of shattered timber and broken ironwork.

The cage was at the top of the pit, and in the cage stood a loaded tramway-car. Cage, tramway-car, and engine-house were blown to smithereens by the explosion, and a banksman who was standing beside the cage was instantly killed, the upper half of his head being torn off.

The shock which announced the explosion—dread herald of disaster in all the little township—sent a tremor of anguish through every dwelling. With the morning shift 921 men had gone down into the mine, and there was scarcely a family which did not number at least as relative among those working there. Men and women rushed to the pits in hundreds, dreading to learn the worst, and with them, for school had not begun, hurried pale-faced, frightened, and crying children. Numbers of them, without food all day, were still keeping their painful vigil late to-night.

WILLING RESCUERS.

Fifty yards away from the Lancaster Pit rises the winding gear of the York Pit. By great good fortune this had escaped injury, and here preparations were immediately made for the descent of rescue parties who should penetrate along the underground workings to the Lancaster Pit. There was no lack of volunteers. The call for rescuers was answered by a rush of hundreds of brave miners eager to face death underground in the hope of bringing a loved comrade to safety.

Soon after the first of the rescue parties had been lowered came the joyful news that the section of the 900 men who had gone down the York Pit this morning, some 400 in number, were safe. Their appearance in batches soon afterwards confirmed this. The vast majority were unhurt and many who were hewing in distant parts of the workings had been unaware of the explosion until warned by their mates to fly for safety. They appeared in batches of twenty at a time—big, smiling men who were seized by their friends and women-folk and hugged and kissed in a delirium of joy at their safety.

But the cage had other loads shortly afterwards—charred and mangled bodies which had been found by the search parties on the fringe of the area of the explosion. The bodies of the few victims brought to the surface were borne reverently to an improvised mortuary. Only two could be identified straightway. The others had been "blown to pieces," in the words of the official in charge, and some tattered remnant of clothing, or a watch, or a ring was all that remained to speak of identity.

A woman's shriek rang out as they bore one corpse past on its rough litter. The rough sack covering it had become momentarily displaced and the features of a man were revealed. "He was my husband," moaned the poor creature as friends led her away. A dozen of those brought out of the pit were still alive, though in several cases badly injured. A special train was hastily made up and they were rushed with all speed to Cardiff to be received in the General Hospital.

At the call of distress rescue brigades from all the collieries near raced to the scene. They came from the pits in the Rhymney Valley and the Rhondda, some in special trains, some across the mountains by motor-car. Miners' agents came with them, and early in the afternoon there were scores of the most able and experienced miners of South Wales here ready for any rescue enterprise that could be devised, but the fire blocked the way down the workings six hundred yards underground. The fire burned steadily between these heroes and their dead.

In the pit props shoring the tunelled ways and the coal itself it had abundance of fuel, and the volumes of acrid, choking smoke which it gave off made it a task of extraordinary difficulty to approach the seat of the conflagration. It was not to be endured for long even by hardy miners stripped to the waist.

PERILOUS WORK.

The smoke was suffocating, and frequent small falls of roof as the fire fighters groped their way along the stifling tunnels warned them of the peril they ran, but there was none who turned back. Working in re- When they came to the surface for a breather and a rest they looked like black figures from another world. For apparatus these fire fighters had the familiar red conical fire extinguishers which are used in so many offices and buildings in London.

Every few minutes the cage descended with a fresh load of extinguishers, which were brought up to the engine house and recharged as soon as depleted. In the course of the afternoon a squad of men wearing the oxygen apparatus descended in the hope of being able to push farther into the workings than other miners, but though the chocking smoke did not affect them the oppressive heat drove them back, and it was reluctantly acknowledged that until the fire had been subdued their services could avail little.

I spoke to one grimed collier who with his lamp at his belt had just ascended with one rescue party. "The fire is 250 yards from the bottom of York Pit Shaft," he told me. "It's terrible down there. I've been working an hour; that's quite as much as those can stand who are nearest the fire. The workings are filled with smoke, through which we can discern now and again a flicker of flame. It's a case of crawling as near as we can to the fire and discharging the contents of an extinguisher, waiting for the smoke to subside a little and then creeping a little nearer and subduing another burning patch.

"A lot of progress has been made and I think the fire is certainly thinning out, but it may be some hours (this was at six o'clock) before it is quite extinguished. Even when the fire has been subdued a long time may elapse before the rescuers can reach the seat of the explosion, for the wreckage in the tunnels will have to be cleared."

SHORT CIRCUIT OF AIR.

The peril of the entombed men from the breakdown of the ventilating system was explained to me by a mining engineer. There is a short circuit in the ventilation he explained. The protecting doors were blown down, and in consequence the air, which is drawn into the mine from the down-cast shaft instead of circulating throughout the galleries and roads flies directly to its exit at the upcast shaft. The air supply is thus cut off from a large section of the workings. As soon as ventilation ceases the gas given off accumulates and men in the mine would be in peril of suffocation.

Mr. Herbert Jenkins, one of the miners' agents descended with a rescue party. He penetrated as far as possible towards the fire and saw all that was being done. On ascending he was very gloomy over the prospects of bringing any of the entombed men to the surface alive. "There is little hope for them," he said sadly to a friend. "The rescuers worked like heroes. The roof was so brittle in places that they often worked in great peril of their own safety."

"WHERE'S DADDY?"

The first rescue party was from the New Tredegar pits. William Morgan, a sturdy collier who was a member of this party, described what they saw on arrival at the colliery after a fourteen-mile drive over the hills. "Smoke was belching from the pithead in thick clouds," he said. "Round it were gathered hundreds of men, women, and children. Many of the women were crying. The children looked pitiful with their white, scared faces.

"Where's daddy?" said a little tot of five, and the woman at her side only went on crying. Twelve of us went down in the cage and as we descended the smoke enveloped us so that we could hardly see each other's faces. At the bottom we saw at once that it was impossible to get anywhere near the imprisoned men. A barrier of flames cut us off from where they were and the heat was terrific. All we could do was to fight the fire. From several lengths of hose we poured water on the flames. For three and a half hours we worked down there in the fierce heat and smoke."

A member of another rescue party stated that an old man was found at the bottom of the shaft after the explosion. One of his legs was broken and he was unable to escape the approaching fire. He was placed in a little cabin for safety, but a few minutes later the cabin burst into flames. The old man's cries attracted the attention of the workers and they again rescued him just in time.

GALLANT MANAGER.

Mr. Edward Shaw, the mine manager the gallant leader of the first rescue party, had his eyes badly affected as a result of his work.

The splendid work of the men engaged 1,500ft. below the surface in fighting the fire gradually bore fruit, and about nine o'clock Mr. W. Rees, the managing director of the company, issued the following statement.—

"So far as the fire is concerned it is well in hand, and unless there is another fire we hope that during the night some of the rescuers may be able to make fair progress into the workings. I cannot offer any opinion as to the state of the workings, and we shall really know nothing until to-morrow. The rescue work is being carried out by four shifts of men, changing every six hours."

Lord Merthyr arrived at the scene during the afternoon. He had received a telegram in London, and he caught the 11-30 train from Paddington to Senghenydd.

74 DEAD BODIES FOUND.

The death roll increases almost hourly. At seven o'clock on Wednesday night forty-six bodies had been carried into the mortuary at the colliery. I have just heard that twenty more have been found in the north-west portion of the pit and eight in another working.

In the improvised mortuary the pathetic scenes of yesterday have been repeated on a large scale. Women unable to identify their men by the blackened faces which they scan so wistfully have learned the worst by such trifles as pocket-knives, bunches of keys, and tobacco pouches. The women seldom cry. They have much of the hardy fortitude of the men who risk the peril of the mine.

Sad stories are told by the men who are bringing their dead comrades out of the mine. One a man named Smith, described how he saw an aged collier standing upright in death he seemed to have been overcome while removing the sprag from a tramway-car. Mr. Smith, also discovered a little boy with his father's arms thrown protectingly around him. Both were dead.

Another rescuer found two men bending over their tool boxes in the act of withdrawing some thing from them.

SHATTERED HOPES.

All through the day at long intervals the dead have been brought from the illfated colliery and the processions of coffins have passed through the crowded streets of the little own. The bright ray of hope which lays they fought the fire for hour after hour flashed through the sombre valley in the dead of last night, when the news came that men had been discovered alive in the pit, has proved unhappily to be a passing flicker.

When mourning families who were trying to quench their grief in sleep were awakened to receive those whom they had given up for dead a wave of wild expectancy swept over the populace. The feeling of despair which had filled everybody yesterday was superseded by buoyant optimism, and cheerful prophecies of the possibility of bringing even a hundred alive from the pit flew from mouth to mouth. But there were no radiant tidings from the pit's mouth this morning to harmonise with the beauty and and brilliance of the autumn day which broke o'er the little the autumn day which broke o'er the little valley after the night of drenching rain.

There was gloom at the pit head. Only dead bodies were brought to the surface. Groups clustered round waiting patiently. hour after hour in the hope of news that their relatives and loved ones entombed in the pit still lived, but there were no hopeful reports to assuage their long agony of vigil. The officials certainly did not give up hope.

A mining official, speaking in optimistic vein, said that among the eighteen men rescued alive early this morning was one who had been dragged from beneath two corpses. Thus the living might still be found mingled with the dead when the inner workings, where the greatest death-roll accumulated, were opened up, he argued. Colonel Pearson, too, Mines Inspector for South Wales, said, "Expect surprises all the afternoon, for it is quite possible that living may be found among the dead."

As the hours passed, however, without any of these expectations being realised hope sank and despair once again settled over the valley. Meanwhile the gangs of rescuers and explorers held steadily on at their task of subduing the fire clearing the roads, and shoring up the roof in faulty places.

The cages of both the Lancaster and York pits were working this morning, and many a load of stout pit props went down with the cagefuls of portable extinguishers with which the fire was fought. At half-past one Mr. R. A. S. Redmayne, the Chief Inspector of Mines told me that the fire was well under control, though the task of subduing it completely might occupy some time and the smoke, which came from the upcast shaft indicated the conditions with which the searches below had to contend.

Shortly after this I saw one stalwart member of a rescue party brought up from below giddy and limp from the combined effects of smoke and gas. The search parties came from the pits smoke-dried and begrimed and eager for the sandwiches and cups of tea which were ready for their refreshment.

BRAVE WOMEN.

All through the day the sad spectacle of coffins borne shoulder high along the main streets of the town has been witnessed. In the face of these piteous scenes the populace maintain a stoic atttiude. As the coffins pass they avert their eyes. The little emotion displayed to public view in this village of the shadow of death has been remarkable. Behind the drawn blinds indoors mourning children and relatives sit with bowed heads and red-rimmed eyes, but in the streets and even at the pit head one sees little of uncontrolled grief.

Occasionally a woman who has been up to the mortuary to try to identify some traces of a loved one in the shattered bodies of the dead will pass grief-stricken and supported by women folk, but the populace generally holds its head high in the face of the terrible calamity it has been called on to face. The streets are thronged, the Red Cross nurses pass to and fro, and motor-cars dash along crowded with grimy-featured mining engineers who have been toiling in the burning mine.

Up-to this evening the fire had not been wholly subdued in the pit and at a conference of the mining experts gathered here it was decided to take further steps to overcome it. An engineer, who has been working all day in the mine, told me sadly this evening that practically no hope could be held out of the saving of further lives. "I will not say definitely that no one else will come out alive," he remarked, "but I can not think it possible. The ventilation cannot be kept up in the roads where the men are entombed."

ROYAL GIFTS TO RELIEF FUNDS.

The despair and desolation of the thousand widows and orphans caused by the Senghenydd (Glamorganshire) mine disaster has stirred the generosity of the British public says the "Daily Mail" of Oct. 18.

The relief funds of the Lord Mayors of Cardiff, and London have been open only a day, but they total nearly £9,000. Included in the subscriptions are:—

The King £500.
The Queen, £200.
Queen Alexandra, £100.
Duke and Duchess of Connaught, £50.
Lord Bute, £1,075.
Messrs. Guest Keen and Nettlefold, £1,050.
Lewis Merthyr Colliery Co., £1,050.
Hulton Relief Fund Committee, £1,050.
Lord Tredegar, £500.

The public exhibition of Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught's wedding presents at St. James's Palace, the proceeds of the shilling admission going to one of the relief funds, begins at two o'clock to-day. The public will be admitted by the entrance in Marlborough-gate—the roadway between Marlborough House and St. James's Palace.

There is no gleam of hope that the magnitude of the disaster—the worst in the history of British coalfields—may be moderated. Though they have been working unceasingly since an hour after the explosion and fire occurred on Tuesday morning, the brave would-be rescuers have not yet reached the imprisoned men. It is therefore practically certain that the death-roll, including one of the rescued men, who succumbed to his injuries yesterday, will total 435. The official figures of the calamity show:—

Descended the pit	935
Escaped or rescued and still alive	502
Died of injuries	5
Brought up dead	50
Still entombed	378
Total died and missing (including a rescuer and a banksman not counted in the 935)	433

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2. "Vibro Asoka."—*Is an elegant and effective combination of Viburnum Prunifolium bark, Asoka* (Saraca Indica) *bark, with sedatives such as Bromides and Hyoscymus and aromatics and laxatives. It is an ideal combination of drugs useful in diseases peculiar to women.* (*Price per* 4 *oz. phial Rs.* 1-4.)

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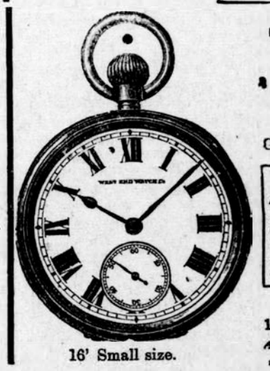

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

SAUTE-ING AND FRYING.

A friend was asking me the other day what was meant by the direction "saute" given in so many cookery books, and after I had explained to her the different sorts of frying there are in good cooking, it was borne in on me how I too, at one time had had to find out what "saute" meant, and what a pity it was that so many Cookery Books were not more explicit in their directions. I am very soon bringing out a little manual myself and hope to explain to my readers the meaning of various terms used in cooking, but thought it could do no harm to have a little chat on the subject of frying in various ways to-day. What most of us call "frying" is really saute-ing, which is, cooking the meat or whatever is the food in a shallow pan over a rather quick fire in a little fat or butter sufficient to brown it on each side. This can be prolonged by covering the vessel closely and letting the food continue cooking, partly in the remains of the fat and partly in its own steam, which really constitutes the complete process. This is especially the general procedure in Casserole cookery; the food is first fried or saute-ed in the fat till a light brown and then sealed down and allowed to continue cooking for such time as directed. "Frying" really is boiling in fat, which must be of sufficient quantity to cover completely the food to be cooked in this way. It sounds a very extravagant manner of cooking, but it is not really so, for the fat can be used again and again if it has not been burnt, by pouring it into a basin of cold water and allowing all to become cold, when the cleansed fat can be skimmed from the top of the water which has absorbed all the little bits and ends of stuff, and purified the whole mass. It may be necessary to add a little fresh fat for the next frying and of course there comes a time when it is better to use this fat for the saute-ing and start fresh for the frying. There is no difficulty in judging when the fat is the right heat for frying; there should be a faint bluish smoke coming from the centre. Remember in frying that the food wants to be coloured a very faint brown as it darkens when removed from the fat. If this frying is done in really boiling fat it is not greasy and is cooked quickly, as boiling fat is a good deal hotter than boiling water. In an English kitchen one would use, or supply one's cook with, a frying basket, but out here I have found it money wasted, as no cook I have ever had will use, it, but they succeed so well with their own method, it does not seem worth while to fight the thing out. The last I bought is used as a receptacle for the daily supply of eggs! And the Indians are really very clever in frying as you can easily verify for yourself, if you care to watch the men frying the meat and curry puffs and things in some of the native cook-shops. I have often done so and asked all sort of questions about the ghee and the other materials. Indeed it used to be a very favourite pastime of mine to bicycle all through the Native town and when I saw anything that interested me to stop and watch it and get into conversation with the doers. In those days I always met with the utmost civility and the natives of whatever nationality were always pleased to show and tell me all I wanted. It was most interesting watching the making of native sweetmeats, and if they were made by a high caste man, everything was done in a most cleanly manner.

VEGETABLE FATS.

I have always found that the vegetable fats, if you can get them pure, give the best results for frying, and there is one to be bought here called Nucoline which has pleased me much. I cannot vouch for its purity of course, and that's just where the difficulty comes in in any sort of fat; they are seldom what they profess to be. I am going to try and get the Nucoline analysed, for there was one vegetable fat that I used at one time which latterly was adulterated in a really deleterious manner. But alas! there is precious little of anything which one eats these days which is not adulterated in some way, and one is lucky if the way is not unwholesome. I should like to close this subject by giving the recipe for a very delicious potato dish very seldom met in England, but which is not really difficult to accomplish.

POMMES DE TERRE SOUFFLEES.

This is Pommes de Terre Souffles, which have the appearance of little round golden purses or bags. They are slices of raw potatoes cut in a certain manner and cooked in fat by the true frying process. The great secret of the success of this dish is first, the quality of the potato, which should be of the "waxy" kind. The slice should be cut lengthwise, with the grain and should be the thickness of two rupees, neither more nor less. The best fat for the purpose is melted suet, but any good vegetable fat or ghee will do very well, as I have proved. Wipe each slice dry on a clean cloth and put 8 to 12 in the hot, but not boiling, fat to sort of poach them only; when they are sufficiently poached they will rise to the surface and will be a little puffed; remove them with the skimmer and set them by the fire or in the mouth of the oven to keep warm till all the slices are done to this stage. Now let the fat heat till it smokes and toss into it the poached slices when the process will be completed as they turn a golden yellow and puff out to a perfect soufflee, remove with the strained quickly pile on a heated napkin on a hot dish and sprinkle them with salt. They can also be kept for a day and heated up in the oven but they are better either eaten as soon as prepared, or cold. Remember, that the slices must be cut evenly; an uneven slice will not puff out and if it is too thin it becomes the ordinary wafer potato. There are all sorts of extremely nice dishes to be made with the aid of potatoes, butter or fat and a fry pan or chafing dish.

CHAFING DISH COOKERY.

Most people imagine that the Chafing Dish is a new invention, but it is only the revival of a very old form of cookery, when the housewife was really what her name implied, and was learned in all sorts of domestic arts, Chafing Dish cookery was one of these; there are in many old families, specimens of these dishes which have not been used for many long years. It needed our American cousins to revive the use of it, obliged as they are through inability to get folk to take up domestic service, to do a vast deal in that way for themselves. And a very good thing too, say I, and I already see a great change for the better in England where a new and proper view of using the wonderful hands God has given us is being taken at last. I cannot think how it ever came about that using the hands to earn a living or minister to the comfort and health of your household was derogatory. Fortunately I, coming of Colonial stock on the distaff side, was brought up on very different lines, and never cease to be thankful for it. Though I have not had to do the many things I was taught, even to the making of bread, whether these things are good or bad.

WOMEN AND WORK.

I have the very strongest theory that every butter and cheese, it has at least enabled me to show others how to do it and has given me very practical knowledge as to whether these things are good or bad. I have the very strongest theory that every woman should be taught a trade, if she has no gift for any of the professions, whether there is any likelihood of her having to earn her living or not. Even in one's own experience one has seen the saddest of cases, where women who could never have imagined it possible that they would ever have to earn their daily bread have often, through no fault of their own, been reduced to it for themselves and their children, the calamity made all the harder because they had never been equipped to meet fortunes hard buffets. There is a friend of mine, now retired from the Army with a high rank, who had five daughters and this was his plan which worked out admirably. He said to them that their upbringing and education would cost him so much that there would be very little left to save for them to have when he died, therefore he wished each one to make up her mind to take up some trade or profession whereby she could earn her own living. He was prepared to do all he could to give them the necessary training, which would be quite practical and no nonsense about it. As each became expert in whatever profession she had chosen he would expect her to take it up seriously, he giving each an allowance of £40 per annum, and there would be the home to come to when they had holidays or at anytime of emergency. I can honestly say I never saw a happier set of girls, each liked the work she had chosen and was a specialist in it so that she could command a steady market for her work. In these days one must specialise, the days of getting good pay for mediocre work are over, and if people pay well they expect to have good service in return. One of the girls, like Viscountess Wolseley, took up gardening and has made a complete success of it. Her line is more the artistic side of it and she is called in as an expert by people who are laying, out new gardens or altering old ones, and I was rather astonished at the fees she can command. But then she loves her work, took it up because she loved it and expended the best of herself on it during her training. Two of the sisters took up millinery and dressmaking going through it from the very beginning, being apprenticed to a large firm and being initiated into every branch of it; they now have a joint establishment which pays so well that they are ladies of considerable means and do everything in great style. They had their ups and downs and difficulties like us all but their training had given then the power and perseverance to tackle all of them in a knowledgeable way. One became an actress, and I should say was perhaps the least happy of the sisters, the life itself is terribly exacting and until you are one of the front rank is trying and uncertain, but she too has made a success of her life. The last struck out rather an odd line and is now an expert to a large firm of suppliers of domestic fittings to houses. She has often most interesting work in all parts of the country arranging the best ways of fitting in stoves, hot air cupboards, wash basins, the leads of the water pipes and every sort of thing of that sort. I am given to understand that the firm find her far more practical than a man would be, for she knows the inconvenience of most of the man-arranged stoves, bathrooms etc. She is a bit of an artist too and I was surprised how artistically she had managed these things in one house she showed me and yet so absolutely practical. She too commands a good salary and has a life of considerable change. She tells me that she only wishes she had women plumbers to work with instead of the ordinary plumber man, whose stupidity, obstinacy and ignorance is beyond words, and who gives her any amount of trouble because he scamps his work and often deliberately disobeys orders.

SAD AND SOBER FACTS.

In these days of pressure for living it behoves all parents of daughters to consider the matter of their future very seriously, even if they as far as they can see into the future, will be able to assure her a future of comfort at least. We none of us can tell, and there is no happening that was ever put into a novel which can touch those that are constantly going on under our very eyes. So be wise dear parents, and give your daughters some expert means of earning their living should they ever have to do so by one of the apparently inapposite and inconsequent turns of the Wheel of Fortune. A friend of mine who devoted herself especially to helping women who were workers but who had fallen into evil times, told me that she pitied the woman far less who had always had to earn her living, than those who had been reduced to do so, by sometimes the almost unbelievable turns of fate, and who found starvation staring them in the face, with no means or knowledge by which they could hope to keep it at more than a handsbreadth away. She told me there were plenty of women in the Workhouse at home who had been brought up in good Society, to a life of elegance and ease, and who in their wildest imaginings could not picture themselves finding the refuge of a Workhouse ease after all the terrible experiences of want and misery they had had before entering the "House." These are not fairy tales, but sad and sober fact, so I think as I said before, all parents should so order the lives of their daughters that they have some trade or profession which will render them independent if ever misfortune comes and Fate chooses to deal out to them unexpected reverses and change of fortune. Next week I shall hope to talk about Chafing Dish Cookery.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

REPORTER'S G' LERY.

Until the year 1771, or thereabouts, it was regarded as a high crime and misdemeanour to publish any sort of account, no matter how meagre, of the proceedings of either House of Parliament, writes the "Times" in reviewing Mr. M. MacDonagh's "The Reporters' Gallery." Both Houses insisted on sitting, so to speak, in the dark. Less than 150 years later, in our own time, the House of Lords, meeting a quarter of an hour earlier than usual, actually deferred the transaction of business until the reporters had arrived. This complete revolution in the attitude of Parliament to the Press is practically the subject of Mr. MacDonagh's book. Mr. MacDonagh has already written much about Parliament. He is an old Parliamentary hand, and has made a good use of his long experience of the Gallery. He writes, too, in a clear and genial manner, not unduly magnifying his office as reporter, but applying industry, research, and occasional humour to the history of what has been for many years an exceedingly important feature of every great newspaper.

AN ANCIENT ART.

Shorthand notetaking is an ancient art, but Parliamentary reporting, at first only in abbreviated longhand, is not much more than 100 years old. "Memory" Woodfall and his competitors, and earlier, Dr. Johnson, with his magnificent but imaginary orations, were hardly Parliamentary reporters. They worked on an extremely thin substratum of fact, and produced, as was inevitable, speeches that belonged rather to themselves than to the speakers. These men of genius—and genius they all undoubtedly had—merely placed the drift of the arguments before their readers in their own way, attributing to the speakers a great deal that they had not said, or were incapable of saying, or had wished to say. With all their ability they were not, and could not be, in our sense of the word, reporters. The growth of the newspaper Press and the gradual tolerance of reporters by the two Houses slowly brought about a different state of things in which the work was done with the connivance, if not with the good will, of Parliament. More authentic reports became possible, though the heroic spirits that wrote them had to endure almost incredible labours and hardships.

They had to scramble for places in the Strangers' Gallery with the general public, people whose sole object it was to see one of the sights of London. Towards the close of the eighteenth century they were permitted to take notes on the back row, if they could find seats there. The use of notbooks and pencils by "strangers" was still an unholy sight in the eyes of the Speaker, and it was only by sitting remotely in the shadows that the reporters could pursue their calling without being observed from the Chair. To secure even places on the back row the reporters had to be early at the outer doors of St. Stephen's, especially on occasions of particular interest and importance, for they had no recognized right or claim to the bench as against other "strangers"; and it was a case either of first come first served, or of luck or strength or speed in the rush and struggle up the stairs to the Gallery.

A WRETCHED RANT.

On February 17, 1800, when S. T. Coleridge was, to report a great speech by Pitt, he went to Westminster at 7 in the morning to secure a seat, fell asleep, exhausted, during the delivery of the speech, and, from a few fragmentary jottings and skeleton sentences, converted what he called "the wretched rant" into his own polished eloquence. This performance cost him, from first to last, a working day of 24 hours. A little later, on May 23, 1803, Pitt was expected to make, and made, a great speech in support of the war. On the following day no report of the debate appeared in any of the papers. The reporters had simply failed to fight their way in. "The Times" described the scene at the Gallery door, and added, "We cannot contend with impossibilities." The "Morning Chronicle" did likewise, and could only say, "The debate, we believe, is entirely lost." The result was that the back row of the Gallery was reserved for the reporters; and with that accommodation, mitigated by Bellamy's cold beef and beetroot salad, they had for many years to be content.

The first Reporters' Gallery was provided in 1831. Obviously, if speeches were to be reported at all, it was better to have them reported well than badly. The perception of this truth dawned first upon the House of Lords. It was not acknowledged by the House of Commons for another three years. The temporary building used after the fire of 1834 contained Reporters' Galleries in both Houses; and the existing building, as any one can see for himself, has Reporters' Galleries, which, by the way, are the only part of either House from which the members themselves are rigidly excluded. Reporters who are on the Lobby list have access to the Members' Lobby; but no member can enter the Reporters' Gallery. Such is, briefly, the history of the evolution of the Gallery, told by Mr. MacDonagh with copious and accurate detail, and with many amusing anecdotes. Nor does he neglect the other aspects and associations of the place; the many well-known men who have worked there; the difficulties of the work; the prevailing good-fellowship; and the enlargement in recent times of the scope of Parliamentary journalism.

As the author of the first really complete book on this subject, Mr. MacDonagh deserves well of the Gallery; and the Gallery may be said to have deserved Mr. MacDonagh's book. Its peculiar history connects Parliament and the Press in a close intimacy, and might serve as the text for endless reflections on the liberty of the Press and the political education of the people. These large considerations Mr. MacDonagh very wisely avoids. He has preferred to show us how far we have travelled from "Dyer's Weekly Newsletter" to the "Times"; from Johnson's "garret in Exeter-street" to the amenities of the Gallery of to-day.

1,000,000 DOLS. ACTION BY A WIFE.

VALUE OF HER HUSBAND'S AFFECTION.

An action for dollars 1,000,000 (£200,000) damages has been filed by Mrs. Catherine K. Blake, wife of an eminent surgeon, against Mrs. Katherine Duer Mackay, wife of Mr. Clarence Mackay, the cable magnate who was one of the acknowledged leaders of the so-called "Four Hundred," says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

A few days ago Mrs. Blake applied to the Supreme Court for an allowance of dollars 1,500 (£300) a month, and dollars 5,000 (£1,000) counsel's fees, pending the trial of an action for separation from her husband, who, it was alleged, as one of the leading surgeons of New York City, had an income of from dollars 75,000 (£15,000) to dollars 100,000 (£20,000) a year, and was allowing her only dollars 600 (£120) a month.

In a statement of complaint against Mrs. Mackay, the plaintiff alleges that the defendant, "by wicked and wrongful acts, blandishments, flatteries and seductions," has alienated the affections of Dr. Blake and induced him to live apart from the plaintiff, depriving her of his "affection, support, protection, society, consort and comfort." The plaintiff adds that, as a result of the wrongful acts of the defendant, "the earning capacity of the plaintiff's husband has been for some time past and still is greatly reduced, to her damage, in the sum of dollars 1,000,000 (£200,000)."

Mrs. Mackay denies these charges. She describes Mrs. Blake as having "a jealous disposition and an ungovernable temper," and alleges that the plaintiff since 1905 has had no love for her husband, but, on the contrary, "has sought to injure his good name by constantly spreading among his patients, friends and relatives false and unjust rumours and accusations against him regarding intimacy with other women and his neglect of his marital obligations."

Mrs. Mackay declares that the plaintiff has repeatedly expressed a desire to ruin her husband, and repeatedly threatened to kill him, the result being that Dr. Blake has not lived with his wife since 1904, long before the time when he knew or had any acquaintance with the defendant."

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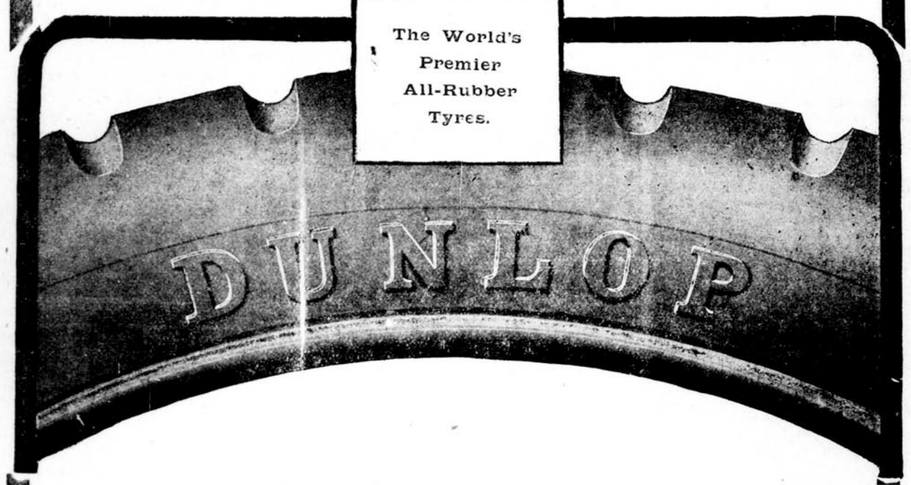

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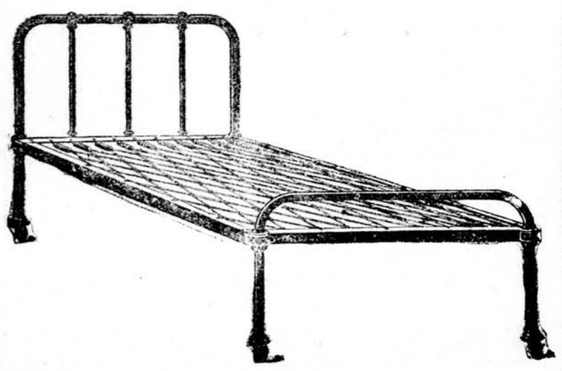

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